

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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January 17, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 79 59

January 17, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 86 74

3125 日三十月二十年卯乙

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916.

一拜禮 號七十月正亥港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING PROCEEDING IN EAST GALICIA.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Russians Capture Turks and Equipment in the Caucasus.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA: ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

SOME STARTLING REVELATIONS.

January 15, 7.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Associated Press in a despatch, outlining the contents of the correspondence seized at Falmouth, in the possession, it will be recalled, of the German attaché, Captain von Papen, make most astounding revelations of intrigue. The documents show that Captain von Papen made frequent payments to persons charged with the responsibility for the explosions of munition works and bridges in America. His cheque book counter foils, pass-books and letters to bankers contain a number of items showing payments to various persons who have figured prominently in the activities of German agents in America.

At New York Count Bernstorff made several large payments to Captain von Papen and the entries show that Captain von Papen paid \$700 to the man who was convicted of blowing up the Maine Bridge, while Captain von Papen sent \$500 to the Consul at Seattle a fortnight before the explosion on May 30.

Among the letters is one from the notorious General von Bernhardi which plaintively remarks that the Anglo-French Press has insulted him incredibly.

GERMAN "EXPLANATIONS."

January 16, 1.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the publication of cabled summaries of Captain von Papen's documents is arousing the deepest interest in Government circles. Count Bernstorff exclaimed petulantly "I don't believe it," when the records of Captain von Papen's expenditure were brought to his attention.

German officials attempt to explain the matter away by saying that Captain von Papen was responsible for the expenditure solely to the War Office.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

NO NEWS.

January 16, 4.30 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—There is nothing to report.

GERMAN POINT SHELLED.

January 16, 11.05 p.m.

A communique states that everything is generally quiet. There is some hostile shelling about Givenchy and Ypres. There was artillery fire against a German strong point north of Ypres, which proved satisfactory.

GERMAN TRENCHES DAMAGED.

January 17, 1.030 a.m.

A Paris communique states that Anglo-French artillery, co-operating in Belgium, have gravely damaged trenches in the district of Helles and caused two heavy explosions in the German line.

The French batteries successfully bombarded the road to Halle and to South Thelus, exploding a ammunition depot north-east of Neuville. There has been fighting with grenades in Argonne.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

CAPTURE OF TURKS.

January 16, 8.40 p.m.

A Petrograd communique states:—On the Western front there is no change.

In the Caucasus during the fighting on Friday we captured twenty Turkish officers, over four hundred troops, six guns, one of which was a heavy gun, eight machine guns, quantities of ammunition and provisions, and engineering equipment.

A TERRIFIC BATTLE.

January 16, 7.00 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, an Austrian communique states that the terrific battle in East Galicia and Bessarabia continues most stubbornly. The fighting a few miles north-east of Czernowitz has surpassed everything on this battlefield. The tenacious Russians advanced six times in columns of fourteen deep and frequently the struggle became a hand-to-hand one. The communique speaks of the bravery of the defenders in maintaining their positions.

THE LANDING AT CORFU.

TROOPS WARMLY WELCOMED.

January 16, 3.25 a.m.

The landing at Corfu was completed by eleven and the soldiers were settled in the barracks and forts the same evening. The inhabitants were friendly and increasingly so when they were informed that a cargo of wheat was arriving.

THE RUSSIANS.

A SEVERE OFFENSIVE.

January 16, 1.10 p.m.

An Austrian communique admits a renewed severe Russian offensive in Bessarabia.

THE BARALONG CASE.

GERMANY'S VERBOSE ARGUMENTS.

January 16, 1.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German reply to the Baralong case is a verbose argument seeking to whitewash German submarines. It ostentatiously protests against "unheard-of accusations against the German Army and Navy." Germany repeats the threadbare contentions that the Arabic was sunk because the submarine thought that she was about to ram her. The reply proceeds to repeat the old starvation complaint, obviously intended for consumption abroad. It rejects the British proposal to submit the Baralong and other cases to a court of American naval men, arguing that the accusations against the German military authorities must be investigated by their own authorities.

Nevertheless, it declares that Great Britain has left unfulfilled the demand for an investigation, thereby rendering itself responsible for the Baralong.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

ANOTHER BRITISH SUCCESS.

January 16, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Delhi says that the British have won another important success in Mesopotamia. General Aylmer gave battle to the Turkish forces who had retired to positions at Orat, astride the Tigris, twenty-five miles to the east of Kut. There was heavy fighting on the 15th inst. until night, when the Turks began to retire. They continued their withdrawal on the 16th, closely pressed on the east and north by the British.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

AN ITALIAN VIEW.

January 16, 2.05 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Italian Press welcomes Signor Bargiacchi's speech as most opportune. It says that it would be wrong to ascribe the responsibility of the fall of Mount Lovtchen to Italy, as the Montenegrins' position was an inevitable consequence of the Balkan situation. It emphasises the difficulties of re-creating Serbia and Montenegro. Italy has landed 4,500 tons of food at Durezzo and San Giovanni di Medua, much of which lay rotting owing to the impossibility of transport to the interior.

THE BLOCKADE.

NEW BRITISH PROPOSAL.

January 16, 8.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the newspapers publish telegrams from London which state that Great Britain will shortly replace the present Orders-in-Council by the declaration of a regular blockade against Germany.

The State Department has no official information, but the officials believe that such action will eliminate much misunderstanding and remove all question of the legal right of the British to prevent all goods reaching Germany, and possibly settle the doctrine of "ultimate destination." Such a measure would enable goods to be sent to Germany through neutral countries.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BARALONG CASE.

VIOLENT SPEECHES IN THE REICHSTAG.

January 16, 8.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Reichstag discussed the Baralong incident, the speeches being most violent. The Foreign Under Secretary declared that the Government would find means of retaliation which would be both sharp and impressive. Herr Liebschütz regrets that it had been made impossible for him to make an effective protest against such an exploitation of the affair.

MONTENEGRO.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

January 16, 7.00 p.m.

The Rome Tribune states that Montenegro refuses to sign a separate peace.

THE CAPTURE OF CETINJE.

January 16, 7.00 p.m.

The Berliner Tageblatt admits that there were no Montenegrins captured at Cetinje.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT.

MEMBERS ARRIVE AT BRINDISI.

January 16, 7.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brindisi says that members of the Serbian Government have arrived there.

THE KAISER.

COMPLETE RECOVERY FROM ILLNESS.

January 17, 1.30 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a semi-official telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser has completely recovered from his slight illness.

He was cheered on Saturday when driving to the Imperial Chancellor's palace where he lunched, staying several hours.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

GREAT HAVOC CAUSED.

January 16, 12.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the havoc caused by the floods is greater than was at first supposed. The dykes along the Zuiderzee collapsed at several points, peasants and cattle everywhere fleeing precipitately from the constantly rising waters. The dyke broke at several points in the Muiden district before the inhabitants realised the peril. The sea burst through the gaps with much force, wrecking large portions of the roads. The reports coming in from the north of Holland says there is great distress, which includes the island of Texel, and the province of Groningen. The gale also swept the Lower Elbe, the sea being 20 feet above normal, but in the town of Stade the waters have subsided. The dyke at Twienfeth was severely damaged. The authorities are feverishly repairing the dykes in the hope of preventing further damage.

MANY DROWNED.

January 16, 5.40 a.m.

From Amsterdam it is reported that 16 were drowned, seven of whom were children, on the island of Marken.

ILLNESS OF THE KAISER.

SOON TO RESUME ACTIVITIES.

January 16, 2.00 p.m.

A message from New York states that Herr Bethmann-Hollweg has sent a wireless message to the American papers stating that the Kaiser has never been confined to his bed, and that he will soon resume activities.

AN OPERATION.

January 16, 11.45 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, an operation to remove a tumor from the Kaiser's chest was performed on Thursday successfully, but will not be out of danger for a week.

(Continued on page 5.)

WEATHER FORECAST

FINE

Barometer 30.20

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN. CONDENSED.

The British have won another important success in Mesopotamia. Members of the Serbian Government have arrived at Brindisi.

The Reichstag has discussed the Baralong incident in a most violent manner. Artillery fire against a German strong point north of Ypres has proved satisfactory.

The Rome Tribune states that Montenegro refuses to sign a separate peace.

The Berliner Tageblatt admits that there were no Montenegrins captured at Cetinje.

An Austrian communique admits a renewed severe Russian offensive in Bessarabia.

The fighting proceeding a few miles north-east of Czernowitz has surpassed everything on this battlefield.

An Austrian communique states that the terrific battle in East Galicia and Bessarabia continues most stubbornly.

The fact has been revealed that Count Bernstorff made several large payments to Captain von Papen.

A fire which has broken out at Bergen is the largest on record in Norway. The damage is estimated at \$2,750,000 sterling.

Herr Liebschütz says he regrets that it has been made impossible for him to make an effective protest against the exploitation of the Baralong affair.

Documents show that Captain von Papen made frequent payments to persons charged with the responsibility for the explosions of munition works and bridges in America.

Anglo-French artillery co-operating in Belgium have gravely damaged trenches in the district of Helles and have caused two heavy explosions in the German line.

New York newspapers publish telegrams from London which state that Great Britain will shortly replace the present Orders-in-Council by the declaration of a regular blockade against Germany.

It is believed that Britain's new blockade regulations will probably settle the doctrine of "ultimate destination" with reference to goods consigned to Germany through neutral countries.

The contents of the correspondence seized at Falmouth, in the possession, it will be recalled, of the German attaché, Captain von Papen, make most astounding revelations of intrigue.

The Italian Press says it would be wrong to ascribe the responsibility for the fall of Mount Lovtchen to Italy, as the Montenegrins' position was an inevitable consequence of the Balkan situation.

It is established that Captain von Papen paid \$700 to the man who was convicted of blowing up the Maine bridge, and also sent \$500 to the Consul at Seattle a fortnight before the explosion on May 30.

The German reply to the Baralong case is a verbose argument seeking to whitewash German submarines. It ostentatiously protests against the "unheard-of accusations against the German Army and Navy."

A Berlin semi-official telegram states that the Kaiser has completely recovered from his slight illness. He was cheered on Saturday when driving to the Imperial Chancellor's palace, where he lunched, staying several hours.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
To-morrow—9.15 p.m.
To-morrow—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office
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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Manager.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL.
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in
Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social
Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and
Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

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Telephone No. 197.

Tel. Address: "COMFORT."

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CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices.
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE.

From 1st January 1916, Board and Lodging from \$80.00 per
month and upwards. Best Attention. Excellent Cuisine. Private
Dining Rooms for Special Dinners.

Caterers for special tiffin and dinner parties at the Hotel,
Clubs, or residences.

F. CROPHARD,

Manager.

THE PALACE HOTEL.

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THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND IS
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PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL LOUNGE WITH

SALOON BILLIARD BAR.

PUBLIC BILLIARD BAR WITH FIRST CLASS TABLE.

ONLY FIRST CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS STOCKED.

F. E. HALL,

Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

(PRIVATE HOTEL, RESIDENTIAL ONLY.)
Opposite ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-
nished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercan-
tile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most
Centrally Situated, and also special Terms can be arranged with
the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms \$2.00
per Day or 40.00 per Month with attendance. Hot and Cold
Water, Electric Light, No Extras. Inspection cordially invited. Full
particulars may be obtained either on the premises or at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Telephone 909.
Board and Residence from \$3.50 per day \$85.00 per month.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers, for
Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add: "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM, DRESSING ROOM
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MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

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ACTING MANAGER.

NOTICES.

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A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
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MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER,
COLD IN THE HEAD.
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

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JUNGNER ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel
Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box.
Minimum use of materials. May be charged a
thousand times without lowering its efficiency;
may be charged and discharged in minimum time
and to its full extent without injury. May be
kept unloaded for any length of time and is ab-
solutely safe from self-discharging when left even
a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt water
has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS
HAS JUST ARRIVED.

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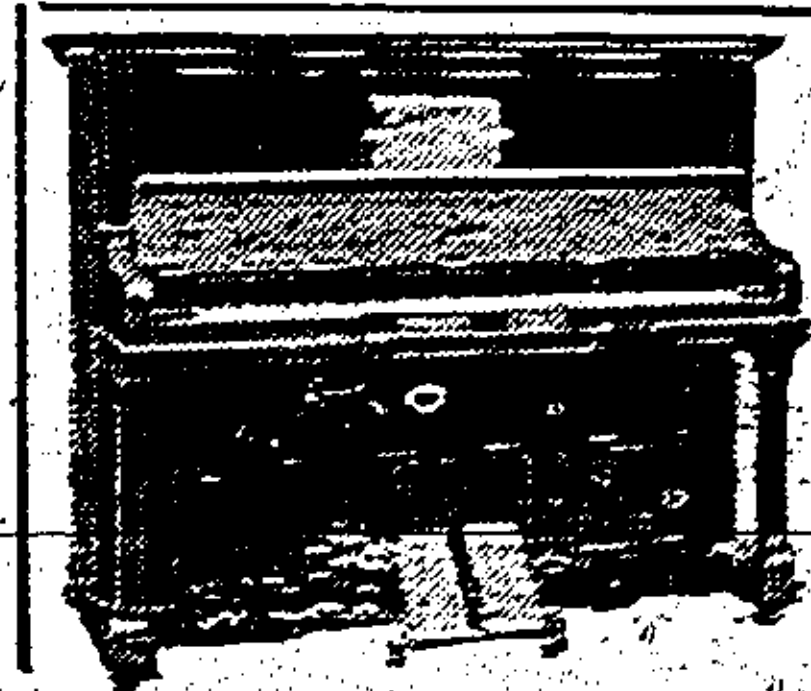
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The New Metal Action Entirely Supersedes all other
Types of Piano Players with the old Fashioned Rubber
Tubing and Wooden Valves, and gives a Delicacy and
Control Hitherto Unknown. It is Simplicity itself and
cannot be Affected by Damp and insects. Call in and
Hear the New 1916 Models.

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Shaukiwan Road, Telephone No 907.

Meals a la Carte.

BOWLING ALLEY

NOW OPEN.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Time is With Us.

There is no great outstanding
feature among the war news of
the past few days, and the whole
world—interested as it is in this
great struggle—must be con-
vinced that the climatic condi-
tions now existing in the many
theatres of war have had
an affecting influence on very
active operations. Tragic in-
cidents continue to be narrated
with a sadness that moves one to
wonder what manner of men wage
war so remorselessly against the
defenceless on land and sea. Men,
women and children die from ex-
posure or are drowned. The latest
tragedy is that of the lascars who
succumbed after the steamer
Clar Macfarlane had been sub-
merged. Then we have the
narratives of the Russian
prisoners who escaped after
having been employed on road-
making in Serbia. They relate
"horrible accounts of their suffer-
ings at the hands of the Germans,
whose treatment of Serbian wo-
men and girls is too revolting to
describe." This bestiality is on a
par with that which characterised
the enemy's debauch in Belgium
and which was supported by the
strongest official evidence.

Daily Press.

British Adaptability.

It has been said of us that, as
a nation, we take our pleasures
sadly. The phrase is one which
makes us smile, for it is not
strictly accurate. The truth is
that we usually take our
pleasures quietly; we dislike
anything that seems to be at all
demonstrative. And, as is well-
known, we are rather pleased to
grumble and to find fault,
not only with ourselves but with
everything connected with the
things in which we really take a
pride. Someone in authority once
told us that Britain usually
"muddled through," and the
phrase has since become a great
favourite. For some time we have
been very impressed by the Ger-
man war-machine. We expect
that it would be most effi-
cient; as an engine of destruc-
tion it has been even nearer per-
fection than we were led
to believe. There is, therefore, a
great tendency to assume that
everything which the Germans
do must be equally good, though
we know, as a fact, that they have
entirely failed to develop a
colonial empire. We see the
application of such good charac-
teristics as industry and con-
centration on their army, and we
are ready to believe those who
tell us that, in all the things
which matter, the Germans
organise much better than we do.

China Mail.

Miners and Compulsion.

It would be easy to exaggerate
—and we have no doubt that the
German Press will fully exercise
its admitted gifts in exaggerat-
ing—the importance of the
hostile attitude of the British
Miners' Federation towards the
Compulsion Bill. It is great-
ly to be regretted that they
have given any encourage-
ment to our enemies by this
attitude. There is no indication
whatever that this hostility to-
wards compulsory military ser-
vice argues a want of sympathy
with the cause for which the
Empire is fighting, and every
vote against compulsion would
probably greatly meet the sug-
gestion that he was indifferent to
the result of the war.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Survivor of the Persia. Mrs. Saythe a sister of Mrs. J. O. B. Power, of Trenton, is reported to be among the survivors from the Persia, says the *Peking and Times*.

Six Times Mayor. Alderman Nicholson, of Bolton, has died at the age of ninety. He had been a member of the council for forty-four years, and was the oldest Freeman of the borough. He had been six times Mayor.

Women Workers. Women workers are being introduced into all branches of the chair and furniture industry at High Wycombe. The number of Wycombe men serving with the colours is 2,384.

Mongolia Cities Opening Up. On the request of the Japanese Legation, some suitable cities in Eastern Inner Mongolia will be opened to foreign trade shortly in accordance with the new Sino-Japanese Treaty, says the *Peking Daily News*. The Government is making preparations to carry this into effect.

Another Record Wool Price in Australia.

Sydney Dec. 9.—Another record price for greasy merino wool in Sydney has been established. At the auctions in the Royal Exchange yesterday, six bales of super weather hogget wool, branded New England over A.H.B. from Dumaresq, and grown by A. H. Belfield, Eversleigh, sold to 20½d. which is ½d per lb over the previous record. The wool was of fair to good length, fine, soft, free, bright, and in light condition.

The Unfit and Conscript. "P. G. F." writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—How does a man stand who has offered himself at the recruiting office and been rejected by the medical officer as unable to pass the present medical test, supposing that the present medical test is altered if and when conscription is brought in? It would hardly be fair for that man to be put down as a conscript. A reply from Lord Derby would put this matter in order. I might say that I have been to the recruiting office after receiving Lord Derby's letter and been rejected, and this is why I write.

North Sydney's Water Shortage. Sydney Dec. 9.—At the last meeting of the North Sydney Council a letter was received from the Water and Sewerage Board stating that the water consumption for the quarter ending November 30 amounted to 24,500 gallons per day. The board has now approved an increase of 50 per cent. until such times as it may become necessary to curtail the supply in the interests of the public. Alderman Cowdroy said that the water shortage was becoming intolerable, as the Water Board seemed to be attempting to stop garden watering, and the use of sprinklers. It had even gone so far as to send men around the suburbs to screw up the pipes that the water consumption might be curtailed.

Westminster Cathedral's New Chapel. The Chapel of St. Andrew, the gift of the Marquis of Bute to Westminster Cathedral, was opened to the public on November 30. The chapel is separated from the south aisle of the cathedral by beautiful white metal grills. The border of the floor of the chapel is of Iona marble of sea-green colour, and here and there are fishes in inlaid marble. The walls are lined with marble, some of it specially quarried. The upper part of the walls and the vaulted roof are in marble mosaic. The chief places connected with the life of St. Andrew are represented in mosaic on the walls. When at eight o'clock in the morning Low Mass was said by Cardinal Bourne in the Cathedral, only members of the family were present, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute and their two children, the Dowager Lady Bute, Lord Colum O'Brien-Stuart, and Lord and Lady Edmund Talbot. They all received the Communion, and the Marquis himself served the Mass.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



THE VICTOR-VICTROLA

BRINGS TO YOU AN INFINITE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1883 MANUFACTURERS OF PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND

1/2 to 15" 5" to 15" 3" to 10"

CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914: £23,970,367

1. Authorized Capital £5,000,000 Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £4,500,000

II.—Fire Funds £3,507,047

III.—Life and Annuity Funds £17,671,290

Sinking Fund Account £28,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,576

Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,533

Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £78,940

£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

All Shareholders who have taken up and paid for the New Shares offered to them can obtain the Certificates therefor on application at Company's Office in Hongkong on and after the 13th instant.

By Order, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK CO., LTD.

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NATURE'S HAIR WARNINGS.

Nature never strikes without warning,

But people as a rule put off,

It is when the pillow shows the truant hairs in the morning: when dandruff and scurf sprinkle the hair, when it is dry and brittle—that it is time to commence AT ONCE using

WATSON'S
RESORCIN HAIR WASH.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

售向無并理其受承要訪探大正書官報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

PLATT.—On Sunday, 16th January, at 3, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Platt, a daughter.

DEATH.

GODDARD.—At his residence "Haimum," Folkestone, on the 15th instant, Frederick Day Goddard.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916.

THE HOUSE RENT PROBLEM.

To the average householder in Hongkong there is, we suppose, no more pressing or more serious question than that of house rents. Even when compared with other Far Eastern settlements, Hongkong is notorious for the high standard of rentals applying to house property, but, unfortunately, there is no organisation here to speak on behalf of the class of people who, by force of circumstances, have to pay away a far larger proportion of their salaries to their landlords than they can in reality afford. For it must always be borne in mind that Europeans usually come East with the object of saving money. How many succeed is another question. But this much is certain—that the steady rise in rents in Hongkong during recent years has rendered the task more difficult, and, in some cases, even impossible of accomplishment. In making these observations we have more particularly in mind what way, for want of a better term, be described as the middle class Europeans of the Colony—people who hold responsible positions in the business and industrial life of Hongkong and who, while not at all concerned with the doings of so-called Society, must maintain a certain standard of living which, unhappily, under present circumstances, very seriously taxes their pockets. These are the people who, in large measure, keep our landlords and retail houses going, and who, more than any other class, feel the burden of high rents. They are a class, too, whose reasonable grievances are usually given very scant consideration.

The suggestion has before now been made that it is the duty of the Government to set a standard so far as house rents in Hongkong are concerned. Objections have, however, been raised to this idea, on the ground that it would be an unreasonable interference with a legitimate business, the returns from which are governed by the laws of supply and demand. Those who argue thus apparently forget that the authorities have not hesitated to fix maximum prices in regard to foodstuffs, thus establishing the principle that the Government has the right to limit the profits of business companies in the interests of the public. The point may, indeed, be taken a stage further by directing attention to the fact that the Government at Home has recently introduced a measure limiting rents and restricting the interest on mortgages. This Bill, it is true, comes under the head of what may be termed war legislation, but it sets up a precedent all the same. It deals with dwellings of £30 rental, or under, in London, and £21, or under, outside London. The rent charged on these dwellings before the war is taken as the standard, and no increase on this rental is to be recoverable at law. There is no need to go into the causes which have made the Bill necessary, save to remark that, owing to the scarcity both of capital and of labour, the building of cottages and tenements has been suspended, and a monopoly set up which is directly attributable to the war.

Here in Hongkong happily, the war has had no great effect on rentals. But, if there has been no marked advance, there has certainly not been any decrease, such as was predicted when, owing to the internment of alien enemies, so many houses were for a time without tenants. It is, apparently, the old story over again—rents and food prices rise easily enough, but, once up, they seldom fall to their former level. There was one remark made by Mr. Walter Long in introducing the Bill mentioned above which is deserving of notice. He said it down that rents should not be fixed in relation to the income of the people who inhabited the houses—they should be fixed, he said, "on the principle of giving the builder a fair return upon his outlay." That is an observation which is deserving of wider reading notice. In this Colony the standard is set, not upon this principle, but by the highest figure the landlord can get. It is not a question of a fair return upon outlay, as is proved by the way in which rentals leap upwards when there is an abnormal influx of Chinese into the Colony. There are many of our landlords from whom the matter can be viewed, but enough has been written to show that the question is one which deserves far more notice on the part of the authorities than it receives. It is possible that in the near future the evil will again become aggravated, in which case it will be well to remember how the Home Government has seen fit to deal with abnormal developments in connection with this important question.

Public Tenders.

In glancing over a copy of the Shanghai Municipal Gazette recently, we were struck with a feature which Hongkong would do well to copy. Under the section devoted to tenders for public works and other requirements, not only is a list given of the tenders invited, but, what is much more to the point, in cases where contracts had been placed, the names of all the tenderers were set out, together with the amount of their tenders and an indication of which offers had been accepted. Here in Hongkong, the public, which, after all, supplies the money, is not taken into the confidence of the authorities in this way. Tenders are advertised in the Government Gazette, and occasionally in the newspapers, but there the matter ends so far as the public is concerned. Save in the case of big undertakings—and then often only after a question is put in the Council Chamber—only the authorities and the successful tenderer know whose offer is accepted for a given piece of work. The ratepayers have, of course, a perfect right to know all the facts. But for some reason or other, they seldom get the opportunity. If the Shanghai authorities do not hesitate to publish the names and bids of the tenderers, why should Hongkong keep these things dark?

Mounted Police?

It was a happy idea which led to the formation of the Special Police Reserve—an organisation which has long since more than justified its being called into existence. Those who have seen the members of the Reserve on parade have been deeply impressed with their fine soldierly bearing. There can be no doubt about it that the Colony has in this auxiliary force a most useful body of men. Since its formation, the responsibilities of the Police Reserve have greatly increased, and its members have rendered most valuable services in the interests of law and order. But evidently it is not inclined to rest on its laurels, since it is now proposed that a Mounted Detachment shall be formed. Enquiries are now being made to ascertain whether or not there is a sufficient number of men who are experienced horsemen, and who, in addition, either have horses or ponies of their own or can obtain them in case of need. If the requisite number is forthcoming—and we see no reason why it should not be—the question of putting the project on a practical footing will be seriously considered. A mounted section would be of the utmost value in certain eventualities. We wish the movement all success.

Pensions—and a Gratuity.

Nowadays we hear quite a deal regarding the heavy burden which has to be borne by the payment of pensions for political, judicial and other services. But it is seldom that one comes across a case in which a public body makes a grant to the widow of an office boy in recognition of the latter's services. Such an instance is reported from Shanghai, where the Municipal Council has voted a gratuity of one year's pay to the widow of a Chinese who had 49 years' "exemplary service" in the Secretariat to his credit. The amount is not stated, but we presume it is not a very princely sum. But the spirit which prompted the act is a kindly one, even if the grant does not err on the side of being recklessly extravagant. Presumably the Council authorities argued that if ex-Cabinet Ministers at Home are entitled to a fat yearly sum for the doubtful benefit conferred by former occupancy of a Ministerial post, surely some recognition is due of almost 50 years' "exemplary service," even though the servant be no more elevated a personage than a Chinese office boy. And we should say they were quite right, too.

Madras Aeroplane Fund.

Mr. W. H. Johnson has moved the Bangalore Municipality for a grant of Rs. 4,000 to the Madras Aeroplane Fund opened by the Madras Mail.

DAY BY DAY

TRUTH FOREVER ON THE SCALFOLD. WRATH FOREVER ON THE THRONE.—Lowell.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 47; fine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 55; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Chensan on Wednesday.
English Mail.—Due per s.s. Sardinia on Wednesday.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11, 5/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 4th anniversary of the late Captain Scott's arrival at the North Pole.

Intercession Service.
A service of intercession will be held at St. Paul's College on Tuesday January 18 at 6 p.m.

For the Troops.
We have received two bundles of illustrated papers for the troops from Mr. C. E. Frith.

An Artistic Calendar.
One of the most artistically got-up calendars of the New Year is the "Abdulla" Almanac, issued by the well-known cigarette firm and set out by the Hongkong Cigar Store. It contains twelve reproductions of popular modern pictures, some in colours, others in black and white—the latter including work by Frank Dadd, Frank Reynolds and Maurice Grieffenhagen.

Dr. Fitzwilliams Leaves.
Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams left for Australia to-day, and is, we understand, to proceed from thence to Home in order to go to the Front. He is the second member of his firm to offer his services to the Empire, Dr. Coleman having joined the Army several months ago. His departure creates a vacancy on the Sanitary Board. Dr. Fitzwilliams has won considerable popularity during his residence in the Colony, and his many friends will wish him the best of luck in the future, and a safe return to Hongkong when the war is over.

Hongkong Police Reserve.
On Saturday afternoon the Police Reserve held a combined parade under the Hon. the C.S.P. and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve). The men, to the number of over four hundred, fell in at the Central Station and, accompanied by their band, marched through the city and on to the Murray Barracks parade ground. After various exercises, they were marked back to the Volunteer Headquarters for dismissal. A number of Europeans gathered to watch the parade, and their comments were of a decidedly flattering nature.

GAMBLING RAIDS.

Two Batches Caught.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazland, six Chinese were charged with gambling, at Kowloon City Road, on Saturday night.

Inspector Wills testified that on Saturday evening he went to No. 48, Kowloon City Road, where he saw defendants under arrest. The men had broken a kerosene lamp and the flames were shooting up. About 20 prisoners got away. The prisoners were very wild.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty, and denied that they had gone to the house for the purpose of gambling.

A fine of \$3 was imposed in each case.

Another gambling case was heard in which no less than 21 Chinese figured, the charge being one of gambling at 25, Fin Fu Street.

A Chinese Lukong stated that he went to the house and saw the defendants gambling, with the exception of the first defendant, who was the occupier of the house and was not gambling. Sergeant Lennigan said he found all the defendants gambling. The first defendant, at the station, admitted that he was the occupier of the house and that the men had gone there to gamble. The first defendant was discharged and the rest were fined \$2 each.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BALKANS.

Germany's Flight.

The week-end telegrams are strangely full of accounts of other people's troubles. We have the Lisbon fire, and now another huge blaze at Bergen, the floods in Holland and the sinking of an American submarine. Added to these, come further details of the vast plot in America engineered by Germans (who doubtless prefer such work to field fighting) and, finally, yet another massacre of Armenians. Of all these disasters, it is conceivable that the only one that has come about independently of German influences, direct or indirect, is the deluge in Holland. It was plainly to be seen from the beginning that Germany, having discovered the hopelessness of her mad attempt to conquer the world, would do what she could towards making it suffer. The more these plots increase—the more Germany gives way to the insane demon of mischief that is in her people—the clearer does it become that she is nearing her end. A country that cherishes even the barest shadow of hope of victory dare not do the things which our enemy is doing. We notice, too, being attempted as to the economic condition of Germany. Recent wires amount to a frank admission that the country is positively short of food, and even potato prices have risen to catastrophe point, say the Socialists. Well may the Kaiser's health decline.

A Doomed People.

Moreover, even the Berliner Tageblatt is not satisfied with the speech from the throne, and describes its references to electoral reform as "vague." There will be other reforms in Germany besides electoral, before this year is out. Perhaps the surest sign that corruption is not confined to the court and the army chiefs, but has spread to the very heart of German life, is the fact that the nation has not risen in a body against such outrage on the laws of civilisation as the Kaiser and his friends have been systematically guilty of. We know that the people of Germany are still largely in ignorance of the ill success that has attended their army's efforts; but they can hardly fail to know of the unspeakable horrors in connection with the extermination of the Armenians, of the loathsome hypocrisy that can prompt such a reply as that sent in the Barlong case, or of the contemptible system of plotting that is being carried on under the direction of Count von Bernstorff in the United States. Could a people that had ten cents' worth of regard for its national honour tolerate all, or a fifth part, of this unprovoked treachery?

In the Balkans.

While Germany and Austria are feverishly moving troops from pillar to post, and while on Eastern and Western fronts the Allies are making it quite clear that they mean to have a speedy victory, affairs in the Balkans seem to be looking pretty much after themselves. Fighting has, of late, been limited to a very unequal conflict between a plucky little army of Montenegrins and a superior force of Austrians. Of course there is still a lot of loud talk about a gathering German offensive; but when is there not such talk? If bluff and noise could win the war, we should have been the Kaiser's slaves long ago. The Allied army chiefs are well persuaded that the headquarters at Salonica are immune from harm, and the temporary seizure of Corfu has afforded yet another gathering place or resting place for Entente troops. There are, however, a few things which we should like to know, concerning the position in that part of the world; and among the foremost, is as to what Russia is doing, and if there is any truth in the further statements concerning a Russian bombardment of Varna. Surely one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the war will be that which will deal with the reasons for Bulgaria's having hitherto escaped invasion.

IN THE TRENCHES.

Interesting Letter from Hongkong Man.

The following extracts are from a letter received in the Colony from Mr. G. M. Wolf, formerly of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., who is now serving in France.—
"I have been thinking of Hongkong's sweltering summers and how I used to long for the cold; well, I've got all I want now. Winter has suddenly flung itself upon us in all its fury. Blinding snowstorms all day long. For the past fortnight it has been snowing, raining, freezing and thawing alternately, so you can imagine the state of the ground. The trenches—or what is left of them—are beyond description. Everything seems turned to mud. We wallow in it up to our knees and in some parts up to our waists. We shall soon be covered up altogether."

"I spent rather an uncomfortable night about ten days ago. Looking back on it I find it quite amusing. It was raining heavily and I was out on patrol. It was so dark I could scarcely see a yard in front of me. Moving along cautiously, I tripped over a log and fell head first into a shell hole that happened to be full of water. At that moment the German machine guns opened on our trenches, so that I had to stay up to my neck in water—until the firing ceased. It is a curious feeling one experiences as you feel the whistling of the bullets all about you. I got back to my dugout, drenched to the skin and laid down to rest. "Plunk," a raindrop hit me in the ear. I jumped up and in my haste hit my head against the top of the dugout—half the roof fell in. By the time that I had removed the earth from my hair and from down my back, it was time to go on duty. I trudged along the trenches for three hours (still raining) and then returned to my dugout for a little well-earned sleep. Alas! my bed had been transformed into a bath. The only dry spot in the whole place was under the table, so there I crawled, but the table was small and in a very few minutes I was suffering from cramp. I crawled out and in doing so upset the table. As the candle toppled over and went out I saw my hair brushes drop, bristles foremost, into the mud. I groped for the matches and discovered them lying in a pool of water. My celluloid mirror had fallen into the dying embers of the fire—it sizzled and flared up and by its light I was able to reach the door, treading my sponge well into the muddy floor on my way. Outside, I met the platoon sergeant who informed me that it was time to "Stand at Arms," and I quite agreed with him. The following day I was informed that my dugout had completely collapsed, and I had to put a working party on to dig my kit out."

"One evening we received a visit from a German. He came almost to our barbed wire and hailed us in English. It was too dark to see him. He said that he wanted a cigarette badly and had come over to get one. He invited anyone to go out and have a smoke with him. One of our fellows had a shot at him. 'All right,' he called out, 'I gone over for smoke, you try shoot me. Never mind, come back in a few minutes.' And he did come back and brought six bombs with him which he threw into the trench. "We have now changed our lines and are only forty yards from the Germans in one part. We had a lively snowball fight with them yesterday. One old chap shouted across that he had had no food for three days. He didn't look like it anyway. After the snowballs, we ducked our heads and had a machine gun duel. I prefer snowballs. "They exploded a mine under our trench the other day, but fortunately only wounded fourteen. I don't think that anyone was killed. "I am writing this letter by the light of a candle in an old chateau where we are billeted. I can't tell you how much we look forward to our short spells in billets, where we can get a bath and move the trench mud, and where we can get an unbroken night's rest. I got twelve hours sleep in my bed down."

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

(Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 17, 1915.)

German Retreat before Russians.
The Russians on the right bank of the Lower Vistula continue to drive back the German cavalry supported by small infantry units, towards Thorn which is some forty miles westward. The enemy tried to occupy the fords of the river at Krawa, but failed and continued to retreat northwards. A German attack in the region of Loosen was defeated with heavy losses. Elsewhere the enemy has made insignificant abortive attacks.

Varying Quality of German Soldiers.
The news in a report issued to-day, emphasises the great effectiveness of the British guns of all calibres. Artillery duels repeatedly turning in our favour have formed the main feature of the fighting in Belgium where the floods are spreading rapidly. The river Lys has risen two metres and on many places only the roads on embankments remain above the water level. The quality of German soldiers opposed to us differs greatly. Landwhermen are highly spoken of, but Landsturm are mostly over 35 years old and are seldom fitted for the hardships of active service. From South Africa it is officially reported that Ramenschrift, the principal crossing of Orange river into German territory, was occupied by the Union troops January 12. The Germans retired after skirmishes.

French Socialists and the War.
A meeting of the French Socialist Party has declared itself in favour of the continuation of the war until victory for the Allies is complete.

Entire Turkish Regiment Bayoneted.
In the Caucasus the Russians bayoneted an entire Turkish regiment at Karaoglan, and captured a few survivors, including the commander. The other captured 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, enormous stores, and 10,000 cattle. Spies Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Two Germans have been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for life at Casa Blanca, for espionage.

Union Forces Occupy Swakopmund.
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria says that the Union forces occupied Swakopmund. There were three casualties.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

January	Tons	142
" 2	"	137
" 3	"	135
" 4	"	127
" 5	"	125
" 6	"	128
" 7	"	139
" 8	"	132
" 9	"	138
" 10	"	150
" 11	"	153
" 12	"	243
" 13	"	237
" 14	"	255
" 15	"	235
" 16	"	209

Total to 16th inst. 2,680

Daily average 167.50

seven days during our last spell in the firing line—but I made up for it in billets.

"It is freezing hard now and I can scarcely hold this pencil. I have to stop every few minutes and dance round the room to impart a little warmth into my frozen feet. I've got a horrid cold but otherwise am fairly fit and merry and bright."

"My sisters are angels and seem to spend all their time in thinking of my comfort. Warm socks and delicacies of all kinds are continually pouring in from them, besides cherry little notes that never fail to tell me to keep my head down."

TELEGRAMS

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

Great Damage at Bergen.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph." Received January 17.
Bergen says that a great fire swept the town yesterday and today. It is now under control. It spread to twenty different quarters and twenty thousand people are homeless. Among the buildings which have been destroyed are the Central Telephone Exchange, four hotels and three schools.

Stavanger is offering to shelter four thousand of the refugees. Tremendous Damage.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that the fire at Bergen is the largest on record in Norway. The damage is estimated at \$2,750,000 sterling.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIA'S NEW VICEROY.

A "Times" Comment.

London, Received, January 16.
The Times says that Lord Chelmsford will be accepted with general satisfaction during this constitutional crisis. Queensland had found him possessing courage and knowledge. His term in New South Wales was reckoned to be the most successful in recent years. Since his return he has been devoted to useful work on the L.C.C. and has served with the Territorials since the outbreak of war. Such a record sufficiently reveals the man, whose life is full and many-sided. Lord Chelmsford had been proved to be a valuable public servant, endowed with sound judgment, determination and a keen sense of duty, and he had the advantage of acquiring from another angle a knowledge of Imperial problems which would not be the least valuable qualification of a Viceroy in the difficult times which were lying ahead. It would be difficult to make a wiser choice and it was essentially safe that he was appointed.

ADMIRAL MEUX.

M.P. for Portsmouth.

London, Received, January 16.
Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux has been returned unopposed as M.P. for Portsmouth.

ABNORMAL WEATHER

Yarmouth Flooded.

Received January 17.
The tidal wave in Holland coincided with a north-westerly gale and an abnormally high tide on the East Coast of England, especially at Yarmouth, where the streets were flooded; and a severe earthquake, which lasted half a minute, in the Midlands, accompanied by a loud noise. People were knocked down in the streets.

UNREST IN CHINA.

Rebels Captured.

London, Received, Jan. 17.
Reuter's Shanghai correspondent says it is reported that Yunnanese troops captured at Sui Fu on the 9th inst. a body of rebels from Kweichow who were advancing on Chungking, where the rebel leader Tsai Ao commands the garrison.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

London, Received, January 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says the Government estimates that 40,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for export.

THE MEXICAN MASSACRES.

No U.S. Intervention.

London, Received, January 17.
A Washington announcement says the Cabinet has decided not to intervene in Mexico, relying on General Carranza to punish the murderers.

TELEGRAMS

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday.]

THE LISBON FIRE.

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph." Received, January 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon says that the fire spread to enormous proportions at night. The fire ended to-day by the falling in of the walls. About thirty persons were injured. The War Minister has declared that he is convinced that the fire was due to foul play.

SERIOUS FIRE AT LISBON.

MILITARY STORE ABLAZE.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon reports that a fire in a State military store has destroyed thousands of uniforms and a large quantity of material for boots. Up to the present three persons are reported killed and many injured. It is believed that the fire is due to incendiaries.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF TIDAL WAVE.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph." Received, January 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Rotterdam states that a tidal wave has partly wrecked the railway to Doordrecht, interrupting communication with south Holland.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LORD CHELMSFORD APPOINTED.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph." Received, January 16.
It is officially announced that Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Viceroy of India.

Lord Chelmsford was born in 1868 and married the Hon. Frances Charlotte Gueset, daughter of Baron Wimborne, in 1894, there being two sons and four daughters by the union. Lord Chelmsford was a member of the London School Board and an Alderman of London County Council. In 1905 he went out to Queensland as Governor of New South Wales.

THE NEW VICEROY.

PRAISES IN THE PRESS.

Received, January 17.
The Daily Graphic says that few Viceroys have better served England in India than Lord Hardinge. Nothing has so endeared him to the people as the defence of the Indians in South Africa, which once seemed likely to provoke a conflict, but public opinion has since rallied to the view that an honourable and adequate place must be found for Indian representatives on the Councils of the Empire. His leaving India now is indeed a triumph for Lord Hardinge which may be some consolation for his sad domestic losses. His successor, says the Journal, has won distinction in New South Wales. In Lord Chelmsford, India will possess a Viceroy of sterling character, who has proved his capacity and is capable of carrying on the best traditions of British rule.

The Daily News observes that Lord Chelmsford has done good work in Australia. He possesses many qualifications making for success in a very difficult office, but his task is not an easy one. Lord Hardinge has proved the greatest Viceroy of our time and his very success must make his successor's task hard even in the quietest times.

The Standard, in reviewing the situation in India, says that happily the general and fervent loyalty of all classes encourages the belief that no new and unforeseen anxiety awaits the new Viceroy, who has already won distinction in the self-governing Dominions. Lord Chelmsford will be spared the grave anxieties of several of his predecessors. The hostility of Germany and the German-led Turk is only an external menace to the security of India and it is still a far cry from Kut-el-Amara and Kermanshah. There is no need to apprehend that Sir Percy Lake in Mesopotamia or the Russians in Persia will allow the enemy to get near.

TELEGRAMS

ARBITRATION.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph." Received, January 16.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that the First Chamber has adopted an Arbitration Treaty with China.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Later.
Considerable damage has been caused by the floods in Holland. The island of Marken and the neighbouring town of Moenickendam have been submerged. Zwolle has also been badly hit. Many cattle have been drowned, but there is no loss of life. The level of the Zuyder Zee is at its highest.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

Saturday's programme at Happy Valley included some really attractive games, and the quality of the football seen was, in the majority of instances, good and quite interesting. Perhaps the most noteworthy fixture was that between the Hongkong Football Club and a team representing the Navy, this match taking place on the Club ground.

The teams were:—
H.K.F.C.—J. Rodger, S. Walker, F. W. Black, V. V. Black, J. Stewart and M. L. Bailton, Bailton, P. Tod, T. B. Chasels, H. McTavish, and W. V. Pennell.

The Navy—Carro, Fennimore and Hyde, Baird, Martin and Rowbottom; Ward, Newman, Palmer, Kiteon and Hopper.

The game opened in fast and interesting style, the Club being the first to press. It was not long before the men of the Navy were attacking their opponents' goal, but in front of goal they seemed to be a trifle weak. It was a ding-dong struggle in which it would have been hard to say which side was having the better of matters. Play was always worth watching if there were not many exciting incidents. It was towards the close of the first half that the Navy pressed in good style, the outside left putting in a hard shot from long range which Rodgers just managed to save on the line. The ball going out to play, Stalker had the misfortune to handle inside the penalty area, but Rodgers again shone in saving the kick. After a scrimmage in front of goal the ball was cleared. It was shortly after this that Rodgers again averted scores by handling a difficult shot in excellent manner. Several break aways, on the part of the club looked dangerous, but nothing resulting, the interval whistle sounded with one score having been registered.

The second half opened in promising style but it was about midway gone before anything of a noteworthy nature took place, this being a long and hard drive by outside left of the Navy's team, which just skimmed the bar. For the greater part of the second moiety the Club were doing most of the pressing. Just prior to the finish of the game a grand chance occurred for the Navy to score. Tod being presented with an open goal, but to the disappointment of his team he missed rather badly. A very pleasant game ended with no scoring having taken place.

Shropshire v. R.E.
This 1st Division game, played on the Navy ground, was witnessed by a large military crowd and proved to be an exciting affair. Both teams were keen and the game was the most vigorous seen for some time past. During the first half the Shropshires managed to score one goal, this being from the foot of Peplow. It was close upon time when an equalising goal was scored by the R.E.'s, this coming from a penalty. An exciting incident took place before the end. A hard drive on the part of one of the Engineers' forwards was smartly saved by the Shropshire's goalie, but in getting the ball away he fell and whilst he was getting on the ground a second shot was

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

in this striking the prostrate player and rebounding into play. It was a very lucky escape. A draw of one goal all was the result. The referee was Mr. A. A. Wilson.

Belcher's v. St. Joseph's College.
This match in the 2nd Division was played on the Navy Ground, and was one of the best of the afternoon. The exchanges were even throughout, and the College put up one of the best fights this season. At the end of the first half the College were leading by the only goal then scored. Matters were brought level soon after the resumption, but the College, scoring again before "time," ran out winners by two goals to one. Sergt. Bowles, of the K.S.L.I. acted as the referee.

87 Company R.C.A. v. Diocesan School.
Played on the Club ground, this game resulted in an overwhelming victory for the soldiers by the large margin of six goals to nil. The first half was of quite an even character and the interval arrived with the Diocesan one goal down, this point having been scored by Gunner Sayem. Goals came thick and fast in the second half, the scorers being Bir Vant, Gunner Harper, Bdr. McGregor and Gunner Sayers (two). Corporal Thornton was the referee.

Shropshire v. Lam Liong.
A most creditable victory for the Lam Liong players was the outcome of a meeting of the above teams on the Military ground. Despite the fact that the Shropshires were a much heavier combination, their opponents proved far more scientific and deservedly ran out winners by three goals to one. At the interval the score stood at one goal all, the Shropshires owing their goal to the fact that a Lam Liong player had the misfortune to put through his own goal when he was trying to clear. The game was in its closing stages when the Lam Liong took the lead and piling on two goals in quick succession proved winners by the margin stated above.

CRICKET.

Hongkong C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.

There was a keen tussle between these teams on the Hongkong ground on Saturday, a well-contested match ending in a draw. The visitors batted first and put up 191 for the loss of nine wickets, Evans (41), Satten (37) and Major Robertson (32) doing especially good work with the bat. The home team replied with 173 for the loss of seven wickets, and were thus only 18 runs behind when stumps were drawn. The feature of the innings was Maribel's fine batting. He carried his bat though for a well-played 102. The bowling honours were shared by Reed and Evans respectively. Scores—

Kowloon.
F. Satten, c. Maribel, b. Taylor 37
L. J. Blackburn, c. Edgecombe, b. Reed 6
B. D. Evans, b. Taylor 41
J. V. Briggs, b. Reed 7
Major Robertson, run out 32
J. P. Robinson, b. Reed 3
A. O. Brown, c. Whitmarsh, b. Reed 18
W. Key, b. Reed 0
S. E. Green, b. Reed 0
K. Malennan, not out 18
J. G. Fletcher, did not bat
Extras 31
Total 191

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

Have Troops Gone to Yunnan?

Undoubtedly the leading feature of the position in Canton is that none of the Chinese there care to talk about it. The half-anticipated rush to Hongkong cannot be said to have come to pass, and but for a prevalence of fires—which may reasonably be attributed to accident—there seem little or nothing that can be regarded as an indication of trouble brewing in the city.

It is again reported that the Civil Governor of Kweichow has resigned. The Chinese are still positive that the former Tath of Kwangtung, Chan Kwing-ming, is in Macao, and others assert just as positively that Sun Yat-sen is in Yunnan. The whereabouts of other political leaders formerly known to Hongkong seems doubtful. Mr. Hong-mao, who preceded Chan Kwing-ming as Governor General, was certainly in Manila less than a couple of months ago, and he is believed still to be there or somewhere in the Philippines, while ex-Viceroy Sun is, we understand, in Java. The notorious Hwang Hsin is variously stated to be half dead in Philadelphia and very much alive in Japan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Pers. s. Himsang from Sandakan on Jan 16.
Bickett Mr. H. J. K.
Bryant Miss
Darby Mr. and Mrs. W. G.
Darby Master
Jelowitz Mr.
MacKenzie Mr.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pearce	3	18	0	
Reed	172	68	8	
Taylor	12	66	2	
Whitmarsh	3	10	0	

Hongkong.
T. E. Pearce l.b.w., b. Kay 5
H. E. Maribel, not out 192
R. P. Thurfield, c. Fletcher, b. Evans 31
Lt. Col. Morgan, b. Evans 0
H. F. Taylor, l.b.w., b. Evans 0
C. Edgecombe, b. Evans 0
G. E. Aubrey, c. Satten, b. Briggs 5
Extras 20
A. Whitmarsh, c. and b. Kay 20
E. B. Reed, }
R. Kennedy, } did not bat
A. Gace, }
Extras 10

Total (for 7 wickets) 173
BOWLING ANALYSIS.
O. M. R. W.
Kay 122 1 45 2
Briggs 11 64 1
Evans 9 54 4

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A5532	INTERNATIONAL RAG. HIGH JINKS. (HESITATION WALTZ)	
A5531	PUPPCHEN. Y COMO LE VA. (ONE OR TWO STEP)	TANGO
AI458	HED HAVE TO GET OUT. (ONE OR TWO STEP)	TRES CHIC
A5541	HUNGARIAN RAG. HEART O' MINE. (HESITAT WALTZ)	
A5525	DREAMING. ISLE D'AMOUR. (EIGHTSOME REEL-ACCORDEON)	
1942	HORN PIPE	

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--------------	-----------------------	-----------	--------------

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Sawa Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 21,000 THURS. 27th Jan. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.
Sawa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500 TUES. 25th Jan. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.
Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500 TUES. 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Bangkok.
Colombo Maru Capt. Satamoto T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 1st Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.
Bombay Maru Capt. Terada T. 8,000 THURSDAY, 27th Jan.

SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.
Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000 THURSDAY, 27th Jan.

SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.
Tosa Maru Capt. Fokano T. 10,000 TUESDAY, 25th Jan.

NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama.
Miyazaki Maru Capt. Terazaka T. 16,000 TUES. 2th Jan. at 10 a.m.

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STOW, NINGPO & SHAI	Yochow	18th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	19th Jan. at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Kaifong	20th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	21st Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	25th Jan. at 4 p.m.

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Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	15th February.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	29th February.
Dairen Maru	8,000 - 14 knots	3rd March.
Aryo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th March.
Shimo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th March at noon.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 18th Jan. at 2 p.m.
Hanan	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 21st Jan. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 25th Jan. at 2 p.m.

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LOG BOOK.

China Merchants S.S. Co.
The China Merchants Steamship Company, according to the Peking Gazette, has applied to the Government for payment of an amount due by the Government to the Company for the transportation of troops during the last two years.

N.Y.K. Fares.

The authorities of the Department of Communications are said to favour the application of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to raise the passenger fares and freight rates on the European service, via the Cape. It is understood that the authorities will give permission for a twenty-five per cent increase.

Generous Shanghai Guildhas.

The sum of \$36, a special donation from the Members of the Merchant Service Club in Shanghai to the War Fund of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, has been forwarded to Lieut. T. W. Moore, R.N.R., Secretary, by Captain Pickard, President of the Club.

The Korea Damaged.

With considerable damage to her port side, amidst the Atlantic Transport Line Korea, Captain A. W. Nelson, arrived at Gravesend last month. The Korea was in collision with the steamer Princess Sophia off Deal three days ago while the latter was at anchor. Loaded with a full cargo of general food stuffs, the Korea left San Francisco on September 22 for London and had to make her way via Magellan.

Notice to Mariners.

Fochow District—Notice is given that the following Boats now mark the approach to Pagoda Anchorage, Min River. A Rock Buoy, to be known as the Nintar Rock West Buoy, has been moored in 13 feet of water on the western extremity of the Nintar Rock. From the Buoy, Spital Island Beacon bears N. 83° E., distant 37 cables. The Buoy marking the eastern extremity of the Nintar Rock, formerly known as the Nintar Rock Buoy, is now to be known as the Nin au Rock East Buoy. It is moored in 13 feet of water; and from the Buoy, Spital Island Beacon bears N. 75° E., distant 27 cables. The Harst Rock Buoy remains unchanged.

China Mail Co.'s Increase of Capital.

The China Mail Steamship Co., which was recently organized and has already purchased the steamer China, has decided to increase its capital stock from \$2,100,000 to \$5,000,000, owing to the stock subscriptions coming in, and also to the end that the company may more readily finance the deals necessary to acquiring additional steamers. Look Lin-eli, president of the Canton Bank, San Francisco, and president and general manager of the new company, has just announced the appointments, effective immediately, of an assistant to the president and general passenger agent. Men who held important positions with the Pacific Mail were chosen. Read officers are to be established in San Francisco.—Ezechanga.

Japanese Gale on Pacific.
The following figures show the number of ships and net tonnage, Japanese and American, in Pacific Coast ports and outward and inward bound in the Oriental trade on November 23, 1914 and 1915. The figures were compiled by the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce:

Nov. 23, 1914.

American steamers, number 78

American steamers, tonnage 45,315

Japanese steamers, number 22

Japanese steamers, tonnage 80,332

Nov. 23, 1915.

American steamers, number None

American steamers, tonnage None

Japanese steamers, number 42

Japanese steamers, tonnage 141,262

Increase, Japanese steamers, 20

Increase, Japanese tonnage, 51,330

Percent. of increase, Japan-

ese steamers, 99.9

Per cent. of increase, Japan-

ese tonnage, 57.0

It is reported there are from

25 to 40 Japanese steamers being

built to secure control of the

Pacific Ocean commerce.

Oystack, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

London, Haddock, Kippers, etc.

ALEXANDER, CAPT.

INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

Disclosures Regarding Capt. Boy-Ed and Von Papen.

In view of to-day's telegrams concerning Captain von Papen's intrigues in America, and Count Bernstorff's apology in connection therewith, the following from the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) is of interest:

Washington, December 3.—Washington had a sensation this evening when the State Department announced that the United States Government had requested the Government of Germany to recall from this country Captain Karl Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German Embassy, and Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché of the same Embassy, on the ground that their presence here was objectionable. This action was the culmination of a series of events involving acts intended for the benefit of the Teutonic Allies which were extremely distasteful to the United States Government. The official announcement of the State Department, which was in the form of an oral statement dictated by Secretary Lansing, was as follows:—"On account of what this Government considers improper activities in military and naval matters this Government has requested the immediate recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, as they are no longer acceptable or persons of grace to this Government."

Upon the best authority it can be said that the United States has only just begun its crusade. It may reach half a dozen Consuls of the Austrian and Hungarian Governments in different cities, including Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

It was made clear at the State Department in an informal but authoritative way this evening that the request of the United States for the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen was not the direct outcome of the evidence produced at the trial in New York of officers of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company for violation of the Neutrality laws and which resulted in a verdict of guilty. The request for the recall of the German military attachés was made on Wednesday, more than 24 hours before the verdict in the case of the Hamburg-American officers was rendered. Secretary Lansing made the request orally to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, at a conference at the State Department. Count von Bernstorff has cabled the request to Berlin, but no response has been received from the German Government. In the circumstances Germany will have no other course to pursue than to grant the suggestion of the United States, and it was explained that she would be obliged to take that action even if no specific reason were given why Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen were regarded by this Government as *personae non gratae*.

The moral effect of their departure from this country would be sufficient, it was said, to compensate England and France for letting pass the opportunity granted to Doctor Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, when he was recalled by his Government at the request of the United States.

The only explanation made at the State Department in connection with the request for the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen, other than that contained in the brief announcement given above, was that therequest was the outcome of an accumulation of incidents distasteful and embarrassing to the United States Government. The evidence concerning Captain Boy-Ed brought out in the trial of the Hamburg Line officers in New York was a mere incident, it was said, in the sum total of offenses charged against the two attachés.

Captain Boy-Ed has been regarded as the most active Teutonic agent in this country in connection with the efforts made from and in American territory to help the cause of the Central Powers. He has been charged with having sent untold numbers of wireless telegrams, and part of the evidence tending to implicate him in this connection

OBITUARY.

Mr. F. D. Goddard.

We regret to record the death, which took on Saturday, at his residence, "Haimun," Folkestone, England, of Mr. Frederick Day Goddard, who was a well known figure in Hongkong, and up to 1906 senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, marine surveyors, of Prince's Buildings. The deceased first came to the Colony in the early seventies, being a Captain on one of the Douglas boats, later joining Captain Burnie in the business of marine surveyors. In 1906 Mr. Douglas joined the firm, it being then named Messrs. Goddard and Douglas. The late Mr. Goddard retired from the business in 1906, when he proceeded home. He leaves a wife, two daughters and one son. His son holds an appointment in the Chinese Customs indoor staff at Wuhu.

GOLF.

The final of the Governor's Cup took place at Fanling on Saturday, the finalists being Messrs. H. L. Jones (14) and A. E. Carleton (16), who opposed Messrs. T. W. Hill (scratch) and C. Thorne (18). An interesting match resulted in victory for Messrs. Jones and Carleton by 3 up and 2 to play.

HARBOR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Police Sergeant Pincoff charged seven boatpeople with unlawfully making fast their boats to the s.s. *Itala* whilst under way, on the 15th inst. Defendants stated that they did not make fast until the ship was anchored. His Worship fined them \$30 each. Police Sergeant John Moss charged Shun Kwok, boatmaster, with unlawfully making fast his boat to s.s. *Huisang* whilst under way, without the permission of the master or officer in charge thereof on the 16th inst. Defendant was fined \$30.

ion was construed by this Government as furnishing a reason for placing the Sayville and Tuckerton wireless stations under the control of the Naval Department.

So far as Captain von Papen is concerned, one of the main reasons for asking Germany that he be recalled was found in the fact that he had violated his diplomatic privileges by attempting to send to Berlin through the medium of James F. J. Archibald, an American citizen, two cipher code messages presumably containing information of a military character and addressed to the chief of the German General Staff.

The charges against Captain von Papen which the Administration has recognised as being complete proof of his guilt and improper activities began with the discovery of the Huerta plot and were again proved true by the disclosures made in the letters of Doctor Dumba, carried to Europe by J. F. J. Archibald, and which distinctly associated von Papen with the Ambassador's own propaganda in the attempt to kill off the munitions industry in this country. Captain von Papen's improper conduct was further emphasised by the discovery among the Archibald papers of two cipher dispatches sent by him to his Government. Secretary of State Lansing has ruled within a few days with regard to this matter that, although the United States Government has been unable to find a translation for these ciphers, von Papen's guilt is proved by the existence of such documents and the manner in which they were sent abroad, entirely regardless of their contents. Von Papen's connection with the storage of large quantities of arms and ammunition in New York city has also been established to the satisfaction of the Government, and his constant and almost daily connection with Bentin has been proved confirmation by wireless telegraphy, and part of the evidence tending to implicate him in this connection

is still to be made public.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Parades.

Parades for Tuesday, 18th instant.
7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section & other Signallers as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8.12.15—M. as flag practice at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co.—Machine Gun drill at Kowloon Dock. Lunch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Pres. Harper, Hind, Wylie and Todd at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m., under Lieut. Wright.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-sections Artillery Battery (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 dated 30.12.15)—10 p.m. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A. will attend.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M.G. Section drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. M.G. instruction at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units Squad drill and R.F.s exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Higby and one N.C.O. from Right Section M.G. Co.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder Nil.

Engineer Company.

"Lyceum Bellis" from 1.15 to 3.15 instant is posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Notice.

Civil Service Company.—A meeting of the Company Shooting Committee will be held after parade on Wednesday, 19th instant.

Hockey.—The following will represent the Corps against 83rd Co., R. G. A. in a League match to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.—L. Cpls. Edmonds and Viveash, Pres. Sara, Redmond, B. Johnson, Brayshey, Miskin, Evans, Sim, Dyer Ball and Brand.

FORTHCOMING PIANO RECITAL.

As all the tickets for Mr. Danman Fuller's piano recital, which is to take place on January 31, and which was to have been held in St. Andrew's Hall, have been sold, it has been decided to give the recital in the St. George's Hall and issue a few extra tickets. As the additional available space is, however, not great, the number of extra tickets to be issued is limited. Tickets are obtainable at the Anderson Music Co. The recital is to provide funds for buying material to be made into bandages for the wounded by Mrs. Phelps' class. The proceeds from the sale of programmes, which will have analytical notes of the pieces, will be given to the fund for blind soldiers and sailors.

Victoria Theatre.

There was a well-filled house at the Victoria Theatre last night and a very attractive series of pictures was screened. A new Max Linder film provoked roars of laughter, as did also "Tiny Tim and the Cherries." The new Pathé Gazette contained some fine war pictures, while the five-part drama: "The Masked Amazon" introduced some of the finest cinematograph acting we have ever seen. A new programme is offered to-morrow night which includes the thrilling dramatic film "Neath the Lion's Paw."

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.
The P. & O. homeward Intermediate Steamer *NAGOYA* which left Hongkong on the 24th November last arrived in London on Saturday, the 15th instant.
The C.P.R. s.s. *EMPEROR OF JAPAN* arrived Yokohama on Sunday the 16th Jan. at 2 p.m. Left Yokohama on Sunday the 16th Jan. at Midnight. Due to arrive Kobe on Tuesday the 18th Jan. a.m. Due to arrive Hongkong on Monday the 24th Jan. a.m.
The s.s. *JAPAN* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 16th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

HARD FACTS.

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The WIDE CIRCULATION of the "TELEGRAPH" is quite easily realised. Count the total number of papers being read on the Tram Cars, Train or Ferry, then count the number of "TELEGRAPHS" ---then count the number left.

If there are 12 papers being read and ten of them are "TELEGRAPHS" the indication is that the "TELEGRAPH" has a circulation bigger than the other, equalling 5 to 1; also in the Clubs and Hotels count the number of people who ask for and who read the "TELEGRAPH."

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Ltd.

VERBATIM.

An adjourned general meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Ltd. was held at the offices of the Company to-day at noon. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. H. Dodwell, those also present being Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. H. P. White, the Hon. Mr. David Lendale, Mr. D. W. Craddock and Mr. A. S. Screnson (directors), Mr. W. Dunbar, H. W. Looker, G. W. Tisdale, P. Tester, J. H. N. Mody, F. B. L. Bowley, P. K. Kwok, C. F. de Carvalho, S. Michael, Wong Tai, C. D. Wilkinson, H. Humphrey, S. S. H. Kell, T. F. Doughty, and R. M. Dyer (General Manager).

The Chairman:—As it is past the hour for which the meeting was called and a quorum is present, we will proceed with the business.

Since this meeting was adjourned the discussion which was then proceeding has been concluded and an Agreement reached on the outstanding point. The resolution for the adoption of new Articles can accordingly be proceeded with.

As you know the proposed new Articles led to representations as to their amendment in certain respects being made to your Directors. These representations disclosed the existence of apprehensions that the Directors for their own private advantage were endeavouring to gain a greater control over the Company than they have at present with a view to depriving shareholders to a large extent of the voice they now have in the Company's affairs. I need hardly say that nothing was further from the minds of the Directors and that such apprehensions are entirely groundless.

The Directors thought it desirable to have new Articles because, since the present Articles were adopted a number of years ago, Companies have developed enormously as a part of the edifice of commerce, and the complexities attendant on modern business tend to increase from day to day. Such new conditions require new regulations to meet them.

In addition to this, many important changes have been made in the laws by which Companies are regulated and many decisions have been given effecting Articles as originally framed. The result has been to render obsolete, to a large extent, old Articles like ours and to make it desirable that new ones in a more modern form should be adopted. We accordingly requested our solicitors to advise what changes were desirable under these circumstances. They informed us the only practical step to take was to have new Articles altogether and we gave instructions that these should be prepared. Save in one respect, relating to the date our accounts were to be made up to, we gave no instructions as to what the new Articles were to contain but left our solicitors to prepare fresh Articles in modern form. Such new Articles, when prepared, had our careful consideration and, after obtaining all necessary explanations as to the reasons underlying all changes which appeared to us to be important, we approved them in the form in the print now before you as being desirable in the interests of the Company. When giving notice of the meeting we thought it proper to direct the attention of the shareholders to certain proposed changes which they might consider of importance, and caused the Circular Letter of the 1st December 1915 to be sent to the shareholders accordingly. This resulted in certain shareholders

they would prefer the position existing under the present Articles to the position which would exist under the proposed Articles. These representations were mainly, if not entirely, based on the desire of such shareholders that no variation should be made in the rights they now possess to a voice in the affairs of the Company, and chiefly related to those points to which we had drawn the attention of shareholders in our Circular Letter. Such variation appeared desirable to your Directors in the interests of the Company as a whole and of the shareholders as a whole in order to guard against any possibility of the policy of the Company being interfered with by a section of the shareholders animated by personal or speculative interests rather than by the interests of the Company as a whole. It was not due, as I have stated, to any desire of the Directors to obtain greater control, and I may remark that the Articles in the schedule to the Companies Ordinance, by which the Companies who do not expressly exclude them are bound, are to the same effect as the variations chiefly complained of. You will realise from this that the Directors and the Legislature had, in these respects, the same objects in view. The question is one for the shareholders themselves to determine, and if they do not wish the variation to be made the Directors are not further concerned in the matter.

I will now formally put the Resolution adopting the new Articles, and an amendment will be proposed incorporating the changes which it is desired should be made. The form of these changes has been approved by our solicitors and by the Directors and no objection will be raised by the Directors to their being made. After the amendment has been proposed and seconded I will shortly explain the nature of the amendment before it is voted upon.

I therefore beg to propose the resolution.

Mr. Craddock:—I beg to second that.

Mr. Wilkinson:—I beg to propose that the Resolution which has been proposed be amended so as to read—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman hereof be amended as hereafter set out and that such regulations so amended be, and the same are hereby approved and adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

The said amendments are—
That Article 67 be amended by the elimination of the words "the Chairman" in line one thereof and by the substitution of the word "three" for the word "five" in line two thereof.

That Article 82 be eliminated.
That the following words be added at the end of Article 84 "but any such appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the Company at the next ordinary Yearly Meeting."

That paragraph (b) of Article 90 be eliminated and the following paragraph substituted therefor:

(b) A Director who is a member of, or a Director of, or a member of the Consulting Committee of, or otherwise interested in, a Public Company which is interested in any contract or arrangement brought up for the consideration of any Meeting of the Directors shall notwithstanding being entitled to vote as a Director in respect of such contract or arrangement provided—

(a) That he has disclosed his interest in such Public Company before such contract or arrangement is voted upon by the Directors.

(b) That the Public Company so interested is not a Company whereby a private firm becomes incorporated and,

(c) That he is not a General Manager of the Public Company in question and that the firm in which he is a partner or which he represents are not the General Managers or General Agents of such Public Company.

Save as above provided no Director shall as a Director vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is interested and if he do so vote his vote shall not be counted.

That Article 96 be amended by the substitution of the word "five" for the word "seven" in line four thereof.

That the following new Article be inserted after Article 96:

"The Company may by Extraordinary Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his term of office and appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the office if he had not been removed."

That the following words be added at the end of paragraph (a) of Article 98:

"A Director who is entitled to vote as provided by Article 90 (b) notwithstanding his interest is to be counted in a quorum but otherwise a Director who is interested is not to be counted in a quorum."

That the words "to any regulations" be eliminated from line seven of Article 107 and that the following words be substituted therefor "subject also to such (if any) regulations as are" and that words "not being inconsistent with such provisions or these presents" be eliminated from lines eight and nine of Article 107.

That paragraph (p) of Article 108 be eliminated.

That Article 112 be eliminated and the following Article substituted therefor:

"Reserve Fund."
"112. (a) The Directors before declaring a dividend may with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for special dividends, or for repairing improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company or for the redemption of any existing reserve fund or for such other purposes as they think conducive to the Company's interests and may with such sanction as aforesaid pay out of the profits of the Company such bonuses as they think fit to those members who for the twelve months covered by each profit and loss account shall have contributed business to the Company (but so that no bonus to contribute members for any twelve months shall exceed fifteen per cent of the net profits made during those months)."

(b) The Directors may invest any sums set aside as a reserve fund upon such investments (other than shares of the Company) as they may think fit and may from time to time deal with and vary such investments.

(c) The Directors may employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for any of the purposes for which it or for which such portion was created and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company, and shall have power to employ the assets constituting the reserve fund or any part thereof in the business of the Company and that without being bound to keep the same separate from the other assets of the Company.

(d) The Directors may also with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting employ the reserve fund for the time being

or any part thereof in the payment of bonuses to members whether the part of the reserve fund so employed shall be set apart for that special purpose or not."

I fully agree with you, sir, that new Articles are necessary, and, gentlemen, with these amendments the present existing rights of the shareholders will not be interfered with in any way.

Mr. Dunbar:—I beg to second the amendment.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, Mr. Wilkinson having proposed and Mr. Dunbar having seconded the amendment you have just heard, I will briefly indicate to you its effect.

Article 67.—Under the present Articles a poll is demandable by five shareholders. Under the proposed Articles, the Chairman is also entitled to demand a poll. The amendment takes away this right of the Chairman but enables three shareholders to demand a poll instead of five. In modern forms the right of demanding a poll is given to the Chairman but with the reduction of the number of shareholders necessary from five to three the Directors think the same result will be attained.

Article 82.—This Article coupled with Article 107 as proposed was intended to make it clear that the discretion of the Directors in managing the Company's affairs should not be interfered with save by a Special Resolution altering the Articles. The Articles contained in the Schedule to the Companies Ordinance which every Company is bound by, if it does not expressly exclude them, have the same effect. I have indicated in my opening remarks why the Directors thought it desirable to make this clear. The amendment leaves the Company in the same position in this respect as it is in under the present Articles.

Article 84.—The amendment renders it necessary for a Director appointed by the Directors to have his appointment confirmed at the next Ordinary Yearly Meeting. In practice this is usually done under any Articles.

Article 90 (b).—It is necessary to make some provision for Directors voting although interested as otherwise a question might arise on which no Director would be able to vote. The amendment has the effect of confining the right to vote under such circumstances to a Director whose interest is as a member of a Public Company, not being a Company formed to incorporate a private firm, in which he is not interested as a Managing Director or as a member of the firm who are General Managers or General Agents of such Public Company. Directors otherwise interested are not to vote. This amendment is equally calculated to get over the difficulty your Directors had in view as the Article proposed by the Directors.

Article 96.—The length of notice to be given of the intention to propose as a Director a person not recommended by the Directors is, by the amendment, altered from seven days to five. It is thought this will give ample time to enable the Directors to make any necessary enquiries.

New Article to be inserted after Article 98.—This is a reinsertion of an Article which appears in our present Articles. It enables a Director to be removed by Extraordinary Resolution. It was omitted from the proposed Articles because it was felt the removal possibly through misguided motives of a Director controlling large shipping interests might be prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

Article 98.—This amendment is a corollary to the amendment as regards the voting of interested Directors as proposed by the amendment to paragraph (b) of

PRESENTATION TO MR. R. H. KOJEVALL

Resignation from Colonial Secretariat's Office.

A presentation of a very interesting character took place in the Council Chamber this afternoon, the recipient being Mr. R. H. Kojewall, first clerk to the Colonial Secretariat, who has resigned his office to take up the position of manager of the Hongkong Mercantile Company, Ltd., of which the Hon. Mr. Lau Chai-pak, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, and Mr. Ho Kwong are directors.

Mr. Kojewall first joined the service as fourth clerk in the Police Department in 1898, and rose through the various grades to the position of first clerk in the Colonial Secretariat in 1914. He has also held the appointments of Chief Clerk, C.S.O.; First Clerk, Magistracy; Secretary, Licensing Board; and a Justice of the Peace.

The presentation, which was made by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, took the form of a handsome silver tea-service, and an embroidered picture of a sailing eagle, emblematic of success, with a congratulatory address in Chinese, the two being framed in black-wood representing a screen.

Article 90. It is necessary to make some provision for a Director to be counted in a quorum although interested and the proposed amendment is thought to sufficiently meet the case.

Article 107.—I have already dealt with this.

Article 108 paragraph (p) and Article 112.—By the Articles as proposed power was given to the Directors to set aside such sums out of the profits to form a Reserve fund as they thought fit. Under the present Articles the sanction of the Company to such setting aside is required. The Directors considered it desirable in the Company's interests that they should have an unfettered discretion as to the amount to be placed in Reserve as shareholders are sometimes apt to think rather of their immediate financial interests than of the interests of the future of the Company. The Articles on this point in the Schedule to the Companies Ordinance are to the same effect as the Articles proposed by the Directors. By the amendment the sanction of the Company is required before sums can be so set aside.

The renumbering will be a necessary consequence of the passing of these amendments.

These explanations will, I think, enable the Meeting to understand the difference between the effect of the Articles as proposed and the Articles as proposed to be amended, and the amendment is now open for discussion.

There being no discussion the Chairman said:—The original motion was that appearing in the notice of the meeting and I think the meeting is familiar with it and I need not read it again. To this an amendment has been moved by Mr. Wilkinson and seconded by Mr. Dunbar proposing certain changes in the Articles proposed by the original Resolution. You have heard Mr. Wilkinson read these amendments, and you have also heard my explanation as to their effect. With your approval I will not read such amendments all over again as they are somewhat lengthy but I will put the amendment to the meeting. Those in favour of the amendment please signify.

Those against? The amendment is carried. That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. The date of the confirmatory meeting will be advertised.

UNLAWFUL TRESPASS.

Claim for Damages: A Tenant's Trials.

A most interesting claim arising out of the pulling down of some servants' quarters, the debris from which it is alleged caused damage to neighbouring property and inconvenience to residents, was heard by the Police Judge in the Summary Court this morning. The claim was made by Mr. R. A. Curteen, of 22 and 24 Leighton Hill Road, for \$1,000 against Lau Pak Kee and Company and Lau Pak. The plaintiff, as the registered owner of Inland Lot 332, and owner of the remaining portion of Inland Lot 330, claimed \$1,000 for damages for unlawful trespass on his property.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon, and Harston, whilst Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendant.

In opening the case, Mr. Shenton put in plans of the property, showing that his client was the owner of 45, 48, 50 and 52 Jardine's Bazaar and 5 Fung Un Street. The defendants were contractors who were undertaking works of alteration to certain kitchens of neighbouring houses. The facts of the claim were that the defendants in demolishing the kitchens, carried out the work in such a reckless manner that they not only injured the plaintiff's property but had filled up a scavenging lane at the back of the premises, which belonged to the plaintiff, to a depth of 5 or 6 feet with debris, whereby the kitchens of 45, 48 and 50 Jardine's Bazaar had been flooded. They had thrown bricks and debris into the kitchen of No. 5 Fung Un Street, broken tiles of the roof and damaged the roof considerably. The windows of 46 and 48 Jardine's Bazaar were also broken. A brick wall was in great danger of falling, and the general manner in which the whole work was carried out was very reckless. As a consequence the plaintiff had lost the tenant of No. 5 Fung Un Street, who had left without notice and with rent due unpaid. The tenant of the top floor of 215 and 48 Jardine's Bazaar had also given notice because of the damages which had been incurred and the general nuisance caused. Food was spoiled, and bricks were thrown through the sky light and very great inconvenience caused. He (Mr. Shenton) would be unable to call the late tenant of 5 Fung Un Street because he had not only cleared out of the premises but had gone to Canton.

His Lordship:—Was he so frightened as all that?

Mr. Shenton:—He simply cleared out and has gone somewhere else. We are unable to trace him at the present time.

Mr. Shenton proceeded to read the correspondence which had taken place on the matter, saying that the defendant also wrote a letter to take down one of the chimneys. Scaffolding was also put on plaintiff's property.

Mr. Haasen, occupying the first floor of 46 and 48 Jardine's Bazaar, was the first witness, he saying that he had lived there for 27 years. He had now given notice because of the great nuisance caused by the contractor's workmen. Loose earth and bricks were thrown on to the roof and down into his kitchen. There was a constant flow of dust in the house. At meal times the dust covered all the food. He had spoken to the man in charge but no notice was taken.

Mr. Samy, architect, of Hongkong, spoke to making an inspection of the premises. He saw the workmen engaged in demolishing the kitchens of the ad-

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. C. Jenkin D.S.P. (Reserve) states: Meeting of N. C. Officers.

All Inspectors and Sergeants are requested to meet at the Magistracy on Thursday, January 20th, at 5.50 a.m. sharp to settle (1) the arrangements for February 5th, (2) the arrangements for Saturday, January 22nd, as per circular issued on Saturday last.

Parades 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday January 18th. Nos. 3 and 4 and Ambulance Companies.
Wednesday January 19th. No. 2 Company and all Recruits thereof.

Thursday January 20th. The parade of No. 1 Company is cancelled on account of N. C. O's meeting.

Friday January 21st. Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.
Saturday January 22nd. Parade of troops of G.I. Cavalry, Wardens, Water Police, Patrolmen, &c., &c. from 3.0 p.m. onwards at Central.

Musketry Part II
The eight highest scores made on January 16th by N.C.O's on Ranges A, B, C, and D were:—

1. (Chief Inspector) Mason. 81
2. (Inspector) Hyatt. 72
3. (Inspector) Lumley. 70
4. (Sergeant) J. Wong. 70
5. (Sergeant) Silva Netto. 68
6. (Inspector) Wei Wing Sam. (Sergeant) Choi Sig U. 65
7. (Sergeant) Chow Pak Tim. (Sergeant) Chow Pak Tim. 64
8. (Inspector) Widen. (Sergeant) K. Khan. 62
9. (Sergeant) Chow U Ting. 60

Correction.—The words "before each round" on page 16 of Musketry Handbook should read "before first round only."

Sunday, January 23rd.—All P. C. of No. 2 Company who passed Part I are warned to attend the Range. Further details will be issued.

All applications for leave from any fixture made for firing Part II must be addressed to the Musketry Inspector and not this office.

Mounted Police.
The attention of all ranks with experience of riding is drawn to orders of January 14th to 15th.

Joined.
No. 1 Co. No. 2 Platoon—J. Smith.

No. 4 Platoon—J. Mohamed.

Band Practice.
Tuesday, January 18th at 6 p.m.
Friday January 21st at 6 p.m.

Colony's Health.

Last week there were four cases of diphtheria (one Indian and the rest Chinese); as well as two cases (Chinese) of enteric fever notified in the Colony. Both the latter and one of the former ended fatally.

joining house—20 Yee Woo Street—and the work was being done in a reckless manner. The scavenging lane was filled up with bricks, brick-bats and concrete, and in consequence the back door of plaintiff's premises would not open, while windows had been broken. In the lane was a channel for drainage purposes but this had been so choked up that the kitchens of 46, 48 and 50 Jardine's Bazaar had been flooded. Whilst he was there he saw food being cooked and it was a led through dust. No. 5 Fung Un Street was also damaged. All the tenants complained of dust, one tenant saying that some of his cooking utensils were damaged. Since then a boarding had been put up.

Mr. Denison, of Messrs. Denison, Ram, and Gibbs, also spoke to examining the premises, and bore out the statement made by the previous witness.

The case was adjourned.

LOG BOOK.

The Ice-Breaker Chingling.
The ice-breaker Chingling, built by the Kiangnan Dockyard, which left Shanghai at 1.50 p.m. on December 22, in command of Capt. V. O'Kane, arrived at the Tientsin Bund at 7 p.m. on December 25. She experienced very fine weather, and made the trip at an average speed of ten knots.

Kawasaki Dockyard Dividend.
An ordinary general meeting was held by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company at Kobe on December 25, when a dividend of 13 per cent. per annum was declared. The President announced that a shipping business was to be run side by side with the present business when a fleet is completed. The company has a number of boats under construction which, on completion, will make a fine fleet of twelve boats of between 5,500 tons and 9,500 tons each.

The Minnesota's Troubles.
San Francisco, Dec. 8.—A wireless message received here to-day from Captain Garlick, of the disabled liner Minnesota, declares that the troubles of the Minnesota were entirely mechanical, that there has been no mutiny and no trouble with the crew. This was the first direct statement from the Minnesota's skipper to any one but officials of the Great Northern Steamship Company. According to a wireless received to-night from the wrecking steamer Jaques, the Minnesota was being towed toward San Francisco. All the sixteen boilers are out of service.

T.K.K. and O.S.K. Joint Schedule.
A joint schedule for liners running between San Francisco, Yokohama, and Hongkong has been arranged by the Togo Kaisha Kaisha and the Osaka Kaisha Kaisha. The Osaka Kaisha Kaisha has decided to put two of its vessels, the Panama Maru and the Seattle Maru, on the San Francisco run, while two other ships will be added to its Tacoma and Seattle line—the Todzan Maru and the Keihin Maru. The schedule agreement between the two companies will name the dates for the sailings of five Togo Kaisha ships, the Shinyo Maru, the Tenyo Maru, the Chiyo Maru, the Nippon Maru, and the Persia. Arrangements will be made later for the new liners that the T. K. K. expects to place on the San Francisco run in the near future. The Osaka Kaisha Kaisha ships on the new line will make Honolulu a port of call both ways. The O.S.K. plans at first to have one ship leave Yokohama for San Francisco every month, and more ships may be added to the line later. Between San Francisco and Japan, their cargoes will consist largely of raw cotton. On the O.S.K.'s Tacoma and Seattle line there will be the Canada Maru, the Tacoma Maru, the two new liners the Hawaii Maru and the Keihin Maru, the Todzan Maru and the Keihin Maru.

High Freight.
"A thousand million francs thrown into the sea." That is how the Government report on the high rate of freight strikes Monsieur Georges Prade. "The German submarines can never equal it," concludes the official document in question, and therein lies more food for reflective argument. This gigantic wastage of money is due to the fact that steamers arriving at French ports have to wait weeks before being discharged, and this naturally means that freight has been doubled. Steamship companies cannot be blamed for charging the price of two cargoes if the delay in French ports is such that vessels can make only one journey where they could make two under more normal conditions. Coal, for instance, which in 1914 was freighted at five shillings per ton, has now risen to five times that quotation, with the result that Paris is called upon to pay one on one hundred francs per ton for fuel, and crying out no little under the burden. All this might be avoided, says M. Prade, by a better organization, by an augmentation of dock labour, and the rapid building of temporary quays; the whole making for acceleration in the discharge of cargoes. Forty millions pounds sterling wastage in one year is "some" money, as the Americans say, even in these days of gigantic figures.

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SHANGHAI Choyang Sun. 23rd Jan. at 4 light
SANDAKAN Hiasang Tues. 25th Jan. at noon
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta Onsang Wed. 26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA Loongsang Sat. 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta Namsang Tues. 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

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The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 30 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Sowa M.	N. Y. K.	27. Jan.
London via Ports	Kashmir	P. & O.	28. Jan.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Panthos	P. & O.	29. Jan.
London via Ports	Nelore	P. & O.	5. Feb.
London & Ports	Kansas	B. L. Ltd.	15. Feb.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25. Jan.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	25. Jan.
New York via Cape	Skripton C.	D. & Co.	29. Jan.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	2. Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3. Feb.
San Francisco	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	11. Feb.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	12. Feb.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15. Feb.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	15. Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28. Feb.
New York via Cape	Egmont C.	D. & Co.	Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3. Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10. Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoen	J.C.J. L.	13. Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14. Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	23. Mar.
San Francisco	S. of Japan	C. P. R.	5. Apr.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	11. Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14. Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17. Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	28. Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	31. Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	15. Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	23. Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	28. Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15. Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	18. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	18. Jan.
Swatow, Ningpo and Shanghai	Yochow	B. & S.	18. Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	18. Jan.
Asping & Tokao	Sosho M.	O. S. K.	19. Jan.
Shanghai	Tikini	J.C.J. L.	20. Jan.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	20. Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kueichow	B. & S.	20. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Sardinia	P. & O.	20. Jan.
Belawan, Deli (Medan) & Swatow	"Van S."	J.C.J. L.	20. Jan.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	20. Jan.
Shanghai	Katong	B. & S.	20. Jan.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	20. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21. Jan.
Batavia	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	1. Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chunssang	J. M. Co.	22. Jan.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	22. Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Japan	D. S. Co.	23. Jan.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	23. Jan.
Sandakan	Pinsang	J. M. Co.	25. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	25. Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	25. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Andre	M. M.	24. Jan.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Banni M.	D. & Co.	24. Jan.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamia	B. L. L.	25. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	25. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	25. Jan.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	26. Jan.
Singapore & Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	26. Jan.
Bombay via Singapore etc.	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	27. Jan.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Namur	P. & O.	29. Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	1. Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	1. Feb.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	15. Feb.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiojin M.	D. & Co.	23. Feb.
Java	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	11. Mar.
Java	Karimoen	J.C.J. L.	13. Mar.

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VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Changsha	2,269	Jan. 18	Australia
C. P. R.	Shidzuka Maru	12,500	Jan. 23	Vancouver
N. Y. K.	Oopack	3,883	Jan. 24	America
B. & S.	Sowa Maru	21,000	Jan. 24	Batavia
N. Y. K.	Kashmir	8,841	Jan. 25	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellore	6,853	Jan. 26	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,694	Jan. 28	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	12,500	Jan. 29	London
G. L. & Co.	Aldenharn	3,308	Jan. 30	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Colombo Maru	8,100	Jan. 30	Australia
P. & O.	Nellore	6,853	Feb. 4	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Feb. 5	London
C. P. R.	Monteagle		Feb. 6	Vancouver
J.C.J. L.	Tjisondari		Feb. 7	Java
N. Y. K.	Atsuta Maru		Feb. 9	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,774	Feb. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin	6,533	Feb. 12	London
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru		Feb. 13	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Kitachi Maru		Feb. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Mongara	8,250	Feb. 14	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru		Feb. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Feb. 16	Australia
T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	11,000	Feb. 19	San Francisco
P. & O.			Feb. 19	London
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Feb. 20	Australia
P. & O.	Namur	6,701	Feb. 24	Yokohama
P. & O.	Novara	6,350	Feb. 26	London
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru		Feb. 27	Seattle
T. Y. K.	Anyo Maru	18,500	Mar. 1	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru		Mar. 6	Seattle
J.C.J. L.	Karimoen		Mar. 9	Java
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru		Mar. 11	Australia
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Mar. 13	Yokohama
J.C.J. L.	Tjikembang		Apr. 7	Java

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Tjisondari	JAVA	7th Feb. 1916	11th Feb. 1916	San Francisco
Karimoen	JAVA	9th Mar.	13th Mar.	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr.	11th Apr.	do
Arakan	JAVA	8th May.	12th May.	do

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Hongkong 13th January, 1916.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will leave Hongkong on Monday 10th Jan. 1916. The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU sailed on the 30th Nov. at noon. This steamer will leave Hongkong on Tuesday the 15th February 1916 at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Manila on the 6th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about 18th January.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Vancouver on Monday the 3rd Jan. p.m. leaves Vancouver on Tuesday the 11th Jan. due to arrive Hongkong on Sunday the 6th February. The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama on Sunday the 15th Jan. at noon. Leaves due at Yokohama on Sunday the 16th Jan. at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singapore for this Port on the 13th inst. p.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 19th inst. at about daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Hokuto, Br. s.s. 4210, A. D. Baker, 5th Jan.—Manila, 3rd Jan. Gen.—B. & S.
Tamsui, Br. s.s. 1250, A. Fraser, 10th Jan.—Belgon, 5th Jan. General—China.
Chipping, 1199, H. Walker, 14th Jan.—Hongkong, 12th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Bola, Br. s.s. 1402, E. S. R. Butler, 15th Jan.—Moji, 10th Jan. Gen.—D. & Co.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Love Your Enemies.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday morning.

Text: Luke 6/27-28. "But I say unto you who hear, Love your enemies, do good to them who hate you, Bless them that curse you, and pray for them who despitefully use you."

The duty of having a kind and forgiving spirit even towards enemies was not absolutely foreign to the consciousness of "them of old time." It crops up here and there in the Old Testament, and even the writings of pagan philosophers contain references to universal love. But our Lord puts it in the forefront of His teaching, and it is of the very substance of the New Testament, which also is free from those expressions of hatred in which the Old abounds, even on the lips of pious men, who had no idea that their desires for revenge were contrary to the mind of God and unbefitting in men who themselves looked for mercy. Thousands of Christian congregations unfortunately repeat the imprecatory psalms as they occur in the lectionary, but no one takes them seriously, whereas we should take very seriously the case of any individual worshipper who might really call down curses on the fatherless children of someone he had a grudge against. The fact is Christ's teaching has wrought itself into the modern mind. He has aroused a new conscience in men, forbidding us to confine our love to those who love us, or to indulge hatred toward those who are opposed to us. We may protest, but we obey, to some extent at any rate. Whilst we are puzzling away about the limits of forgiveness as a duty to others the idea and habit of it is all the time getting more hold as a duty to ourselves. The proverb about kindness to an enemy being like throwing coals of fire upon his head, that is to say, making him blush for shame. But Christ's law in the heart will make you blush for yourself if you fail to forgive and benefit him. There is such a thing as being "too proud to fight," whatever our opinion of the circumstances under which the phrase lately gained currency. It has come to this, that the general Christian consciousness understands that real injury lies not in suffering injustice but in letting oneself be possessed by bitter and malicious feelings. Our knowledge goes beyond our practice, but we act on it more and more as years pass and we come to see in actual life how true it is that "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." Revenge is said to be sweet, but something has come into the world which is apt to turn it sour. The day comes when your enemy is laid low, but are you satisfied, as the devil promised you would be? So far from having won a victory you begin to suspect you have sustained a defeat. You have been "overcome of evil" while thinking to get the better of the evil doer. Many an enemy has been turned into a friend by persistent kindness. How often have we gone wrong in our condemning and punishing, but when have we ever loved too much? How foolish to let the greater part of life go past, many do, before believing it is literally true that life is too short to quarrel, that its days and years are too few to be spent in undoing wrong that never would have arisen but for lovelessness. One will inevitably be asked at this time how do these teachings apply, not to private en-

emies, but to public war, such as, unhappily, the greater part of the world is now engaged in. Some have given up the problem altogether. They admit we must fight, but at the same time they hold that Christianity is incompatible with that necessity. This is surely a desperate cutting of the knot. If there is anything which one must do then it can be done without surrendering one's Christianity. If Christianity contradicted duty it would be shown to the impossibility in actual life which many would be but too glad to prove it. We cannot accept any such conclusion, and yet we are deeply conscious that the struggle now proceeding is a reproach to nations which are called Christian. We cannot but feel ourselves involved in blame because of it, unflatteringly convinced though we are that our country's cause is substantially and clearly just. More is involved than just the immediate quarrel. The world is reaping to-day the fruits of error in the past, and the respective shares of national guilt only the God Who rules nations can rightly assess. Though we now uphold the right there is a conscience which tells us we must be to blame because it has to be upheld in this terrible way. Something must have gone wrong which more vigilance on our part and that of our fathers might have prevented, with the help of more faith and above all more of that love to mankind which is fundamental to Christ's gospel. Strife between nations is as contrary to the spirit of the gospel as strife between persons. Nothing can do away with the glaring contrast between the principles of Christ and such a strife as this among the nations which constitute Christendom geographically and historically. Still there are differences, of which we are conscious also. The spirit of Christ, acting through man's growing perception of what is wise and right and possible, will ultimately do away with public war, as it has done with the private duel, in our country at any rate. Bad as war may be, it is often relieved by a spirit which is absent from personal enmities. Men may meet one another in the street in a much uglier state of mind than those who take each other's lives on the field of battle. Life in the trenches is often described as "hell," but life in the drawing room may come nearer that condition, if malice and spite in the inmates is the consideration. To the Lord's pure eyes it may not be shot and shell which make an inferno so much by many times as the wounding of feelings, the breaking of hearts, the slaying of reputation, which proceed upon every peaceful day out of the ill-conditioned, unconsidering, unloving souls of men and women. When human beings at large come to have something of His disposition in the matter of personal enmities, war between nations will be an easy thing to put a stop to. The soldier with a bayonet is easier to pacify than the civilian with a grievance. Paradoxical thought may sound it is perhaps the case that the command to love our enemies is better observed in time of war than in the days of peace. In time of peace few have any enemies to speak of, or such enmities as do exist are mostly too petty and underhand to call up the heroic Christian spirit to counteract them. But in the great persecutions that spirit has always burnt and shone, and in the stress of war also it emerges. Was there ever a battlefield on which kindness has not been shown to the enemy's wounded, to his dying, yes to his dead? In the present war such have been reported as of old, and from both sides. In every country there have been some to pity the prisoner and try

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. on Saturday.—Typhoon in about 124 degrees Long. E and 12 degrees Lat. N., recurring north-eastward.

to alleviate his lot, sometimes against superior orders it is true, but that is another matter. The whole tendency of modern times has been to invest war with a disciplinary quasi-judicial character as far as possible, and to conduct the trial of strength according to recognised rules of honour and humanity. Ah, it will be said, there is the rub. You have been trying to legislate for that which is essentially lawless, thinking to run chaos on orderly principles, to confine the tide of passion between allotted banks. This war, we are told, shows that it cannot be done, one of the combatant sides having thrown restrictions to the winds, and laid itself out in the ancient savage style to harm and injure by fair means or foul. Granted, yet has not this war become an effort on our part, which we dare not abandon, to reassess these very principles? We are precluded from thinking about peace yet by nothing so much as the fatality by which the enemy seems driven from bad to worse in these respects, at any rate in his official policy, happily relieved by many individual acts of kindness. Then it will be asked are we really to love people like these, who have brought all this woe upon the world and aggravated it by callousness and arrogance greater than can be borne? We are, if we are Christians. To love is not to admire and approve. It is not to excuse the crimes or minimise the guilt. It is not to cease detesting the type of character or to regard those who exemplify it with personal liking so long as they remain unchanged. These impossibilities are not required of us, but we are required to pity our brethren in their sins, for if we were not pitied in our sins where is our hope of mercy? Suppose we were to try praying for these sinners as the gospel bids us, and that not in the spirit of the Pharisee. One has known Christians meet to pray about the war, and the meeting resolved itself into a patristic demonstration, in the form of petition of the most insular and provincial flavour. Suppose we prayed more about the enemy and not so much about ourselves. Our cause might be advanced the better. We should come to understand the enemy more truly, and truth is the thing even in time of war. Our own hearts would certainly be sweetened. We are not so unsure of the righteousness of our cause that we need nerve our resolution with hymns of hate. The soldier's boy is wiser as he shouts his joyful parody of these effusions and he fights none the worse for a saving sense of humour, which is first cousin to charity. We can rely on the soldier to keep his sense of proportion. We are sure our regiments will not burn and murder in the enemy's land when they get there as he has done elsewhere. We admire the spirit and humbly trust it is the proud tradition of our race. It will do more than rancour and wrath at the end of the war and after it for the working of God's will among men, for it is an advance upon more unsoftened human nature and has a kinship not remote with the spirit in which we are charged to love our enemies and do good to them that hate us.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

Courtier and Cricketer.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, December 20.

Since the passing of W. G. Grace scarcely a week has gone by without the death of some notable sportsman other than on the field of war. On this occasion we pay tribute to Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, member of the Court under three reigns, and famous as an old time cricketer. The life story of Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, much too long to tell in full, is a fascinating one. For more than fifty years he was in close association with Royalty, first with Queen Victoria, then with King Edward, and last with King George, and he was the supreme authority on Court ceremony. But it is with his sporting career we are chiefly concerned, and it may be said that for seventy years he kept up his associations with the M.C.C., the leading club of cricket, and until the last year or so was always to be seen at Lords on the occasion of important matches. Sir Spencer was a cricketer in those days when men played in tall hats, and when the game had none of its present day trimmings. He laid the corner-stone of the Lords pavilion, and he used to recall the time when there were no mowing machines and the grass was "cut" by a few hundred sheep, and when the batting creases were cut with a knife before some ingenious person thought of the simple use of whitening. There were also no batting gloves or leg pads in his day. For twenty years he played for Surrey, and the M.C.C., and his name will always be remembered in connection with the Canterbury Festival. He was closely associated with the famous Kent "Week" since its inception in 1842, and it was through him that the "Old Stagers" were formed and came to play in the theatre every year. Sir Spencer himself was a good amateur actor and took the part of Cor in "Box and Cox" at the Jubilee performance of the "Old Stagers" in 1891. Sir Spencer, who founded the famous L. Zangari cricket eleven and was the only surviving original member, having died in his 92nd year.

Hunting the Hunters.

Hunting, of course, can only prosper with the goodwill of land owners and tenants, and its position is seriously jeopardised when we have Lady Carlisle taking such drastic action as to forbid the sport on her estate at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. In a letter to the huntman of Lord Middleton's Hounds she wrote—"As I learn that notwithstanding the conditions brought about by the war it has been decided that fox hunting in the Malton district is not to be discontinued, I write to say that, much as I regret disturbing the sporting arrangements of my neighbours, no facilities for hunting can be given on the Castle Howard estate at present, and I beg to inform you that the forces will not be preserved, and that this covers are not to be 'drawn.' Lady Carlisle then proceeds to give her reasons for this decision. 'What ever may be said of fox hunting in years of plenty, it is a luxurious amusement for which there can be little justification in times of great financial stress and anxiety. There is now a compelling duty laid upon us all to put an end to unnecessary expenditure, and to use every means to safeguard and to increase the food production of the country. The injury to poultry due to the preserving of foxes is always de-

plorable, but the evil is greatly intensified when food prices are high and when waste is a national danger.' It is a striking statement and no attempt has been made to answer it. Lord Middleton prefers 'to keep silent' on the letter but on a general defence of hunting he points out that the Middleton country had supplied some of the best horses to the army, and that this would not have been possible if the sport had not been in existence. Perhaps it is not possible for Lady Carlisle to view the matter in this light for at best it is evident she had little sympathy with the sport. Nevertheless the Government itself has recognised the importance of horse breeding as a national asset in accepting the offer of 'Col. Hall-Walker to take over the control of his studs. Lady Carlisle's action, of course, does not mean that hunting will cease in the Middleton country. Another echo of the agitation comes from the Midlands, Mrs. W. F. Luge, the lady master to the Ashbourne Hunt, having been refused permission to hunt over part of the country owned by Mr. Cranfield Coope-Arnold. In this case it is said that hounds and followers recently damaged a field under cultivation, knocked down a hedge and left gates open for cattle to stray. This, of course, is another matter, and a serious one if true, but whether intended to be or not it has been cited as a further reason why hunting should stop.

Football.

November was a cheerless month, and December so far has been no better, and Saturdays have been particularly bad days, with the result that attendances and match receipts have dropped very considerably. Still clubs are more than paying their way, and the game is proceeding in a haphazard sort of way that is rather refreshing when one remembers the business methods of the past. No clubs know what the constitution of its team will be until an hour or so before the start of a match, and even then play would not be possible unless the men were prepared to take up any position on the field. Thus we often find backs taking the places of forwards, and the whole side turned topsy turvy. In face of all these team troubles, however, the matches are really interesting, the players showing an individuality that has provided a fresh and stimulating attraction. We now know the average strength of the clubs, but the uncertainty of the result is just as glorious as in the most prosperous days. Chelsea are one of the fine and rare exceptions to this order of things, for they go on winning with splendid consistency and their commanding record suggests with a deal of force that they are the best combination of the season. They have lost only one game of fourteen, and by trouncing Tottenham Hotspur by 8-1 the record score of the season, they have obtained more goals and lost fewer than any other club in the three Leagues. Barnley remain at the top of the Lancashire section but were defeated at Rochdale, whilst Notts Forest have once more displaced Notts County as leaders of the Midland section. The latter had an unfortunate experience at Hull, finishing the game with eight men, three being injured and having to leave the field. When one remembers the sorry failures of the Sheffield clubs at the beginning of the season their League positions to-day are specially notable. The veteran Scottish forward, Andrew Wilson, is playing a great game as leader of the Wednesday attack, and there is a distinct likelihood of both clubs taking high rank before the close of the programme.

THE ROAD TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Turkish Speech from the Throne.

The Germans are preparing to celebrate with all pomp the opening of the road from Berlin to Constantinople. The Constantinople correspondent to the *Berliner Tageblatt* telegraphed recently that direct goods traffic by the Danube route was in full swing, and that "while it is impossible to publish anything about the nature of the goods arriving, it can be said that the effects of the establishment of direct communications will soon be shown."

Meanwhile, the new German Ambassador, Count Wolff Metternich, has made a state entry into Constantinople, and on Tuesday Parliament was opened with a remarkable speech from the Throne which bears strong marks of German editorship. The main passages of the speech run:—

The violent attacks which have been directed against the Dardanelles and Gallipoli by the land and sea forces of the English and French in order to facilitate the realization of the intended invasion of Constantinople and the Straits—a object stubbornly pursued by the Russians for the last two and a half centuries—have been repulsed by the resistance and the devoted enthusiasm of my Army and my Navy. Both Army and Navy have added new glory to the deeds of our ancestors, and have won the admiration of the whole world.

Our enemies have suffered enormous and terrible losses. The defeat of our enemies has produced everywhere the conviction that the road to Constantinople cannot be conquered, and has compelled our proud enemies to seek help among the Balkan States. The defeat has served to dissipate all the intrigues which had been spun in the Balkan Peninsula, and has made it possible for our mighty Allies to drive the Russian Army out of the Carpathians, to force it back through Galicia and Poland, to conquer all the fortified places of our hereditary enemy, and to destroy all hope which the Triple Entente had placed in the Russian Navy. Full of gratitude I cast myself down before the Almighty. He has given the Turkish Army the opportunity so brilliantly to recover glory and honour. To Him I give all thanks, and I pray that He will also vouchsafe the final victory to my other glorious soldiers, who are protecting the boundaries of our Fatherland on the other fronts.

When the glorious armies of our Allies, with wonderful organization and courage, had taken all the fortified places, and broken the offensive power of the Russian Army, and then turned to the Balkans, the Bulgarian Army joined them. This remarkable event, which changed the Triple Alliance into a Quadruple Alliance, has hastened the realization of the final victory. In order to facilitate and to assure this development of the Balkan situation in our favour, we have consented to a rectification of the Terebo-Bulgar frontier. The Treaty which has been concluded is submitted to our assembly for approval.

The criminal perjuror Serbia is to-day occupied by the armies of the Allies, traffic on the Danube has been secured, and the road from Berlin to Vienna and from Vienna to Constantinople has been opened. Thanks and glory be to God for the happy establishment of these communications, which guarantee to the allied peoples victory in war and peace progress and prosperity.

Our political relations with our Allies are based now and for ever upon the mutual confidence which is growing every day, and upon

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.—\$810, buyers.
Douglas's.—\$118, buyers.
Steam boats.—\$20, buyers.
Indo-Chinese (Combined).—\$180, sales.
Indo-Chinese (Preferred).—\$52, sellers.
Wharves.—\$76, sellers.
West Point.—\$82, buyers.
Ewos.—\$145, sellers.
Cements.—\$19, sales.

THE TRUCK NUISANCE.

A Collision in Bonham Strand.

This morning, at the Police Court, a ricksha coolie summoned a truck coolie for being responsible for a collision which occurred this morning, as a result of which a spoke of the wheel of the ricksha was knocked out.

Inspector Kent stated that he was on duty in Bonham Strand this morning when he saw the defendant with four other coolies driving a licensed truck loaded with fresh meat. They were driving at furious rate. This was after the collision; he had not seen that. He stopped the men, and the ricksha coolie came up and said that the defendant had run into him.

Defendant was fined \$7, and was ordered to pay for the damage done to the ricksha.

CHINESE RUNS AMOK.

Serious Affair at Kowloon City.

A disturbance which was attended by serious consequences has been reported to the police. It appears that about 3 p.m. yesterday a man named Hung Shuk, living in an unnumbered house at Kowloon City, got out of his bed, and, after collecting several bundles of grass, set fire to the house in which he lived together with several more occupants. Apparently he then waited for them to emerge and as they tried to escape he attacked them with a chopper, wounding six of them. He then cut his own throat with a razor and had to be conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital where he died. The other injured persons were also taken to the same hospital, but they are now progressing favourably.

DE VILLIERS.

A Return Visit Likely.

The success which attended the season of the De Villiers Variety Theatre, which was showing on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last at Kowloon, was remarkable. Especially on Saturday and Sunday were the crowds big, and it was noticeable that the ferries from Hongkong were well packed with people going to the show, which bears out Mr. De Villiers' idea that the site he chose was a good one. The great interest was taken in the admirable show and Mr. De Villiers was always successful in mystifying his audience. The Company is now going to Macao to give a performance there, but the canvas erection will still remain in position in readiness for a possible return visit. Mr. De Villiers hopes to open again at Kowloon on Thursday, continuing on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

the greatest mutual sincerity. Our joint policy towards our enemies will be to support one another upon all fronts, and in all things to endure, until we can win for our States and our peoples the advantageous peace which makes possible the full development of all personal and natural resources. Our relations with neutral States continue to be amicable and friendly.

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1.)

CARDINAL MERCIER.

A WARM WELCOME IN ROME.

January 16, 1.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says Cardinal Mercier was given a warm welcome and was hailed with cries of "Viva Mercier" "Viva Belgia," from the crowded streets. All the notabilities of Rome, together with obscure citizens, made a pilgrimage to the Belgian College, where the Cardinal is staying, and pledged themselves to contribute by all means in their power to the restoration of Belgium. His Eminence was deeply touched by the demonstrations but refused to make a statement, whereupon those assembled exclaimed "Facts speak eloquently enough."

THE RUSSIANS.

REPORTED CLOSING OF ROUMANIAN FRONTIER.

January 15, 2.00 p.m.
A Zurich message from Budapest states that the Russo-Roumanian frontier is closed. Reports from the Roumanian frontier state big movements of Russian troops are continuing, and it is believed the real offensive is about to begin.

GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

ATTEMPT TO SHIP RUBBER.

January 15, 2.00 p.m.
In New York the federal grand jury has indicted Webber (who is related to an official of the Deutsche Bank) and four other Germans for conspiring to ship rubber to Germany in violation of the customs laws.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

AUSTRIA PROPOSES PEACE WITH MONTENEGRO.

January 16, 2.00 p.m.
The Athens correspondent of the *Messenger* states that Austria has proposed an armistice to Montenegro in order to enter on peace negotiations, and suggesting the cession of Lovcen to Austria, who will recognise Montenegro's rights to Scutari. Cetinje has no military value to Austria, but the question remains whether the Austro-Germans shall over-run Montenegro like Serbia, or remain content with Cetinje and Lovcen. Austria's greatest desire is to hold Cattaro as a naval base against Italy. She has already increased her battleships there, and it is reported that four large submarines have arrived there. Austria would also like to see the last of the Montenegrin army, which is still 40,000, especially as Scutari is an armed camp.

PENDING ATTACK ON SALONICA.

January 15, 3.20 p.m.
From Paris it is reported that a Salonica telegram states that travellers from Monastir report that 50,000 Germans are massed there. The German officers state that this army is in co-operation with the Austrians from Montenegro who will undertake the conquest of Albania and afterwards will join in the attack on Salonica.

GREEK SOLDIER KILLED.

January 16, 1.20 p.m.
A communique says that enemy aircraft bombed Janina, north-west of Kukes, and Doganizli, killing a Greek soldier and wounding several others.

THE OCCUPATION OF CORFU.

January 16, 2.05 a.m.
A Paris communique describes the landing at Corfu. The Greek authorities were warned at one in the morning of the 11th by the French Consul. They merely made a formal, verbal protest, well knowing that there was no question of occupation. The first detachment landed at four, occupied the telegraph office and arrested two individuals, who were reported by the Consul, one of whom was the head of the German espionage system.

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

January 16, 2.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that at headquarters the rumor is that the enemy has been most busy as to the impending offensive, the pro-German organs actually fixing the date for to-day. The facts are that there has been considerable enemy activity, aviators reporting important concentrations at Doiran, Ghergheli, Kaprula and Uskub and the accumulation of ammunition. The dry weather is favourable to the enemy who are repairing the roads, but it is doubtful if they will stand heavy artillery. Turks and Germans are arriving at Xenithi. On the Dedeagatch line there are daily air duels, but the enemy keeps clear of the allied mounted patrols who are constantly circulating along the frontier. From Athens it is reported that the French have blown up more bridges across the Stams.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

January 15, 5.15 p.m.
The Paris communique says the night was calm. The French artillery dispersed enemy working parties in Champagne and bombarded a convoy.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT.

January 15, 11.50 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports that except for reciprocal bombardments of Maricourt, Giveneby, Hill 63 and Hollebeke, there has been the usual artillery activity along the line.

BRISK ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

January 16, 1.20 p.m.
A Paris communique says there is nothing to report in the west except fairly brisk artillery actions in Champagne, Argonne, and the Woerthe.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

KAVANGAR OCCUPIED.

January 15, 10.25 p.m.
A Petrograd communique states:—In Persia we occupied Kavangar, on the road to Kermanshah.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BARALONG CASE.

A GERMAN VIEW.

January 15, 7.10 p.m.
According to an Amsterdam report, the German reply to the Baralong white paper states that Great Britain's attitude renders it impossible to treat the affair further. Great Britain is responsible for a crime which is a disgrace to international law and humanity. Germany must undertake punishment which has not been expiated for the crime and devise reprisals.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

"SILENT PRAYER" ADVOCATED.

January 15, 7.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Kaiser, in a proclamation to the people for the second time, to celebrate his birthday, says that "amid the clash of arms, despite the heroic deeds and glorious successes of the German and allied forces, the arduous struggle for existence which envy has forced upon us has not yet ended. The whole strength of the German people at the front and at home must be concentrated on final victory and peace, and safeguarding the empire from hostile attacks." He desires the celebrations to be confined to silent prayer and charitable contributions to heal the scars of war.

THE "FORD'S ARK."

RETURNING TO AMERICA.

January 15, 9.30 p.m.
A message from the Harve states that the Americans on the Ford peace ship have left for Rotterdam and are proceeding homewards.

U.S. SUBMARINE SUNK.

DUE TO EXPLOSION.

January 15, 11.35 p.m.
A New York report states that submarine 'B6' was sunk after an explosion at the Brooklyn navy yard. It is reported that a score of men were killed.

January 16, 2.05 a.m.
Reuter's New York correspondent says it is stated that the submarine was the E2. Four men are dead and a dozen injured, some fatally. The electric batteries were being re-charged at the time of the explosion. Another theory is that it was a hydrogen explosion.

RAID ON AUSTRIAN CAMPS.

January 16, 5.00 a.m.
A Rome communique reports general artillery engagements, which were most violent on the Isonzo, especially north-west of Gorizia. Our guns destroyed 400 metres of the trenches at Monte San Michele. A successful air raid east of the Isonzo bombarded the camps at Aisovizza, Cheapovano, Dornberg, and the railway stations at Longatica, Pravecina and Lubiana. The aircraft returned safely.

LABOURITES AND COMPULSION.

LEADERS SUPPORTING THE BILL.

January 16, 7.45 p.m.
The general belief in political circles is that the workers have been placed in a false position by the card votes, and the great bulk of labour is thoroughly patriotic and favourable to national service. Consequently, the Labour leaders are supporting the Bill and working strenuously to dispense any clouds of doubt and suspicion. It is thus hoped that national unity will be a complete triumph.

GERMANY AND THE BALKANS.

January 15, 9.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Milan the *Secolo* says that the German Government intends sending the Duke of Mecklenburg to assume the direction of all the Balkan Legations. The German Minister at Bucharest left a week ago, and will not return.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

January 15, 4.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bologna states that the first official reference to the recent events at Montenegro have been made in a speech by the member of the Italian Cabinet, Signor Barzilar. He said that to save Mount Lovitchen would have meant saving Montenegro, which was a huge task requiring two to three hundred thousand troops and an effort six times greater than was necessary to convey the same forces on home territory. He mentioned that the over-rating of the importance of Mount Lovitchen was due to foreign influences. Cattaro was a first class natural harbour, capable of accommodating the whole of the Austrian fleet, despite a possible menace from the top of Mount Lovitchen.

Although the barracks at Cattaro were visible from Mount Lovitchen adequate guns could not be brought up the mountain owing to the fact that there were no roads.

Signor Barzilar concluded by saying that the inevitable success of the Allies would nullify the recent bold strokes by their enemies which had been accomplished in view of their need of hastening peace. "Our enemies can no longer count on the inadequate co-ordination of the Allies material or moral efforts."

January 15, 6.40 a.m.
A telegram from Bucharest states that Russian prisoners, who were employed in road making in Serbia, have escaped. They relate horrible accounts of their sufferings at the hands of Germans, whose treatment of Serbian girls and women has been too revolting to describe.

AUSTRIAN CONSUL ARRESTED.

January 15, 6.40 a.m.
According to the *Times* correspondent at Athens the Austrian Consul at Corfu has been arrested.

(Continued on page 10)

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits to be sold without reserve

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY
the 19th January 1916
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street
10 Cases Claret (Ch. Lafite, Ch. Palmer etc.)

15 do Burgundy (Volnay, Nuits, Beaune & Pommard)

10 do Red and White Sparkling Burgundy

10 do Champagne

5 do White Wines

22 do Italian Vermouth

Also
19 Cases Guinness' Stout (pints & spints)

4 do Bass Ale

And
40 Cases Scotch Whisky (sundry brands)

On view now.

Terms: Cash on delivery
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer

Hongkong January, 8th 1916.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY
the 20th January, 1916,
commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, One Victoria in Handsome Cabinet.

Also
12 Bevelled Mirrors

3 Enamelled Baths

2 Turkish Vapour Baths

4 Japanese Screens
etc., etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 19th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong January, 5th 1916.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—

"COMET."

\$4.75 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.95 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

97 Des Voeux Road, West

NOTICES

G.  R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desirous to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPH

FLOOD PICTURES

of

CANTON, SHAMEEN,

WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1915.

Disc. tonight: after the Show, Street and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1916.

The Startling and Thrilling Drama
in 3 parts

"NEATH THE LION'S PAW."

A Small Drama in 1 part

"THE FISHER GIRL'S FOLLY"

"THE POTOROO RAT,"

"RUSSIAN ARMY IN SNOW CLAD MOUNTAINS."

FATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

And the following Comedies:—

"BOB IN LOVE."

"A GAY DOG COLLARED"

FRIDAY January 21,

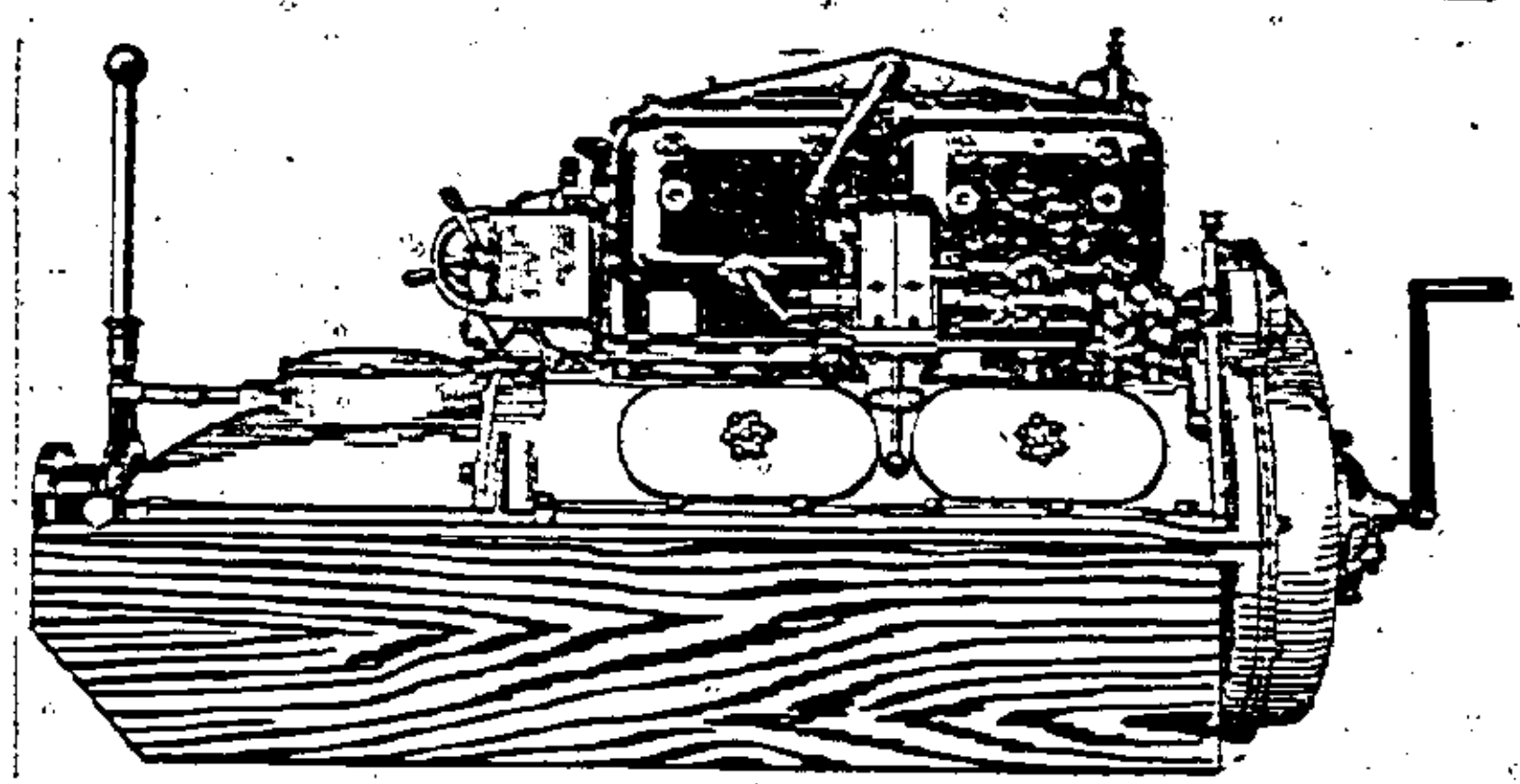
Fathe's Exclusive Masterpiece:—

"THE PRICE OF DISCIPLINE"

NOTICES.

SCRIPPS MOTORS

SIMPLE AND RELIABLE



18 B. H. P. COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC STARTER.

\$2,000 LOCAL CURRENCY.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD

TEL. 482

PROPRIETOR C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at AH WEE'S DAIRY, 31 Peking Road, ON LEE's Comproadore, Haiphong Road, HUNG CHEE NG, Comproadore, Haiphong Road, KWONG FOOK, Comproadore, Haiphong Road, KWONG YUEN KOW, Comproadore, Haiphong Road, LIM KEE, Comproadore, Macao

Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffins and Dinners—a new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 30 Meals for \$20.00 good for any meal or a la Carte up to 75 Cents.

We Guarantee every thing put up and Sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies, Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 75 Cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea, Minerals and soft drinks of every description. Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

MARTIN'S
APOLLO STEEL
PILLS
The most powerful medicine for the cure of all diseases of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headache, neuralgia, and all other ailments arising from a disordered system. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages and conditions. Price 25 Cents per box. Sold everywhere.

SINGON & CO.
Established A. D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Fire Iron and Sundry Goods Importers, General Contractors and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, Central Market Telephone 515 one

NOTICE.
THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed,
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

STERLING SHARES.

(PRICES BY MAIL FROM SINGAPORE Dated: December 31, 1915)

Name	Value	Buyers	Sellers
1- Allagar	11/8	1/11	1/11
1- Anglo-Java	11/8	1/11	1/11
1- Anglo-Malay	10/1	1/11	1/11
1- Ayer Kuning	10/1	1/11	1/11
1- Batu Caves	1/6	1/11	1/11
1- Batu Tiga	220/-	330/-	nom
1- Bekoh	47/8	55/-	2/12
1- Bukit Kajang	1/10	2/12	2/12
1- Bukit Mertajam	25/-	40/-	2/12
1- Bukit Rajah	2/6	2/10	2/10
1- Bukit Sembawang	100/-	110/-	2/10
1- Castlefield	2/1	2/1	2/1
1- Chersonese	65/-	75/-	3/6
1- Chimul 6 pd	3/-	3/-	3/-
1- Cicely Ord	14/6	15/6	15/6
1- Consol Malay	14/9	15/6	9/6
1- Damansara	2/-	2/-	2/-
1- Dennistown	57/6	6/6	6/6
1- Duff	22/-	23/-	23/-
1- Edinburg	3/6	4/-	4/-
1- Galang Besar	6/3	7/-	7/-
1- Goleonda	1/9	2/6	2/6
1- Halep	48/9	51/3	51/3
1- Headwood	6/-	8/-	8/-
1- Highlands & Llands	2/-	2/6	2/6
1- Jasin	40/-	45/-	45/-
1- Kamuning	1/1	1/4	1/4
1- Kapar Para	2/1	2/9	2/9
1- Kertajaya	80/-	90/-	90/-
1- Kinta	12/6	15/-	15/-
1- Kuala Lumpur	2/1	2/5	2/5
1- Labu (F.M.S.)	1/1	1/10	1/10
1- Lada	70/-	80/-	80/-
1- Lada	4/5	5/6	5/6
1- Lada	35/-	40/-	40/-
1- Lada	27/6	32/3	32/3
1- Lada	35/-	38/-	38/-
1- Linggi Ord	18/6	19/6	19/6
1- London Asiatic	5/6	6/9	6/9
1- Lumut	30/-	33/-	33/-
1- Malacca 1/2 Pref	72/6	80/-	80/-
1- Malacca 1/2 Pref	73/-	82/6	82/6
1- Malacca 1/2 Pref	21/-	25/-	25/-
1- Malacca 1/2 Pref	3/9	4/3	4/3
1- Merliman	18/-	21/-	21/-
1- Mount Austin	18/-	19/-	19/-
1- Norland	1/9	2/-	2/-
1- Padang Jawa	29/-	31/9	31/9
1- Padang Jawa	32/6	37/6	37/6
1- Pegoh	3/9	4/9	4/9
1- Perak	15/6	19/3	19/3
1- Permas	1/3	1/6	1/6
1- P. Dickson Lukut F.p.	18/-	21/-	21/-
1- Rembia Pref	15/-	18/-	18/-
1- Rembia Ord	1/9	2/2	2/2
1- R. Est of Kian	12/-	13/9	13/9
1- R. Invest Trust 17/6-pd	70/-	77/6	77/6
1- S. Afield	19/-	22/-	22/-
1- Selangor	21/-	25/-	25/-
1- Sendayan	15/-	18/9	18/9
1- Seremban	42/6	45/-	45/-
1- Siang	1/3	2/3	2/3
1- Singapore Para	1/3	2/3	2/3
1- Singapore United	1/3	2/3	2/3
1- S. S. S. Bertam	3/6	4/-	4/-
1- Sumatra Para	40/-	45/-	45/-
1- Sungai Choh	7/3	8/3	8/3
1- Sungai Kapar	35/-	40/-	40/-
1- Sungai Krian Pref	37/6	42/6	42/6
1- Tebrau	9/-	9/9	9/9
1- United Serdang	20/-	25/-	25/-
1- United Sui Betong	4/5	5/6	5/6
1- United Sumatra	1/5	1/9	1/9
1- United Temiang	1/4	1/9	1/9
1- Val dor	15/6	17/-	17/-
1- Vallambrosa	4/-	5/-	5/-
1- Yam Seng	2/60	2/70	2/70
10- Ayer Hitan	22/50	25/00	25/00
1- Ayer Kuning	1/00	1/10	1/10
1- Ayer Molek	2/00	2/20	2/20
1- Ayer Panas	9/00	9/10	9/10
1- Balgownie	5/00	5/50	5/50
1- Bukit Timah	11/00	12/50	12/50
1- Bukit E.B.	0/77	0/90	0/90
1- Bukit Katil	0/75	0/90	0/90
1- Bukit Jelotong	0/80	0/90	0/90
1- Changkat Serdang	8/00	8/75	8/75
1- Glenesly	1/15	1/40	1/40
1- Haytor	7/00	8/00	8/00
10- Indragiri	8/00	9/00	9/00
1- Jernam Kuantan	1/17	1/25	1/25
1- Jimah	0/60	0/80	0/80
1- Kelebek	4/00	4/25	4/25
1- Kempis	4/50	5/00	5/00
1- Lunas	3/90	4/10	4/10
1- Malaka Pinda	2/00	2/25	2/25
1- Malekoff	3/75	4/20	4/20
1- Mandai Tekong	0/65	0/80	0/80
1- Meranti	2/70	3/00	3/00
1- New Se endah	2/50	2/80	2/80
1- Nyalas	4/40	4/60	4/60
1- Pajam	16/00	16/50	16/50
1- Pantai	1/20	1/30	1/30
10- Pulau Bulang 28/50 pd	35/75	35/25	35/25
1- Punggor	0/60	0/80	0/80
1- Radella	9/00	10/00	10/00
1- Sandycroft	8/50	9/00	9/00
1- Sembong	0/17	0/25	0/25
1- Sungai Bagan	1/80	1/85	1/85
1- Tambalak	0/80	0/92	0/92
10- Tapah	14/50	15/50	15/50
1- Teluk Anson	7/25	7/75	7/75
1- Trafalgar	1/30	1/40	1/40
1- Ulu Pandan	0/50	0/60	0/60
1- United Malacca	1/05	1/20	1/20

DOLLAR SHARES.

1- Alor Gajah	2/60	2/70
10- Ayer Hitan	22/50	25/00
1- Ayer Kuning	1/00	1/10
1- Ayer Molek	2/00	2/20
1- Ayer Panas	9/00	9/10
1- Balgownie	5/00	5/50
1- Bukit Timah	11/00	12/50
1- Bukit E.B.	0/77	0/90
1- Bukit Katil	0/75	0/90
1- Bukit Jelotong	0/80	0/90
1- Changkat Serdang	8/00	8/75
1- Glenesly	1/15	1/40
1- Haytor	7/00	8/00
10- Indragiri	8/00	9/00
1- Jernam Kuantan	1/17	1/25
1- Jimah	0/60	0/80
1- Kelebek	4/00	4/25
1- Kempis	4/50	5/00
1- Lunas	3/90	4/10
1- Malaka Pinda	2/00	2/25
1- Malekoff	3/75	4/20
1- Mandai Tekong	0/65	0/80
1- Meranti	2/70	3/00
1- New Se endah	2/50	2/80
1- Nyalas	4/40	4/60
1- Pajam	16/00	16/50
1- Pantai	1/20	1/30
10- Pulau Bulang 28/50 pd	35/75	35/25
1- Punggor	0/60	0/80
1- Radella	9/00	10/00
1- Sandycroft	8/50	9/00
1- Sembong	0/17	0/25
1- Sungai Bagan	1/80	1/85
1- Tambalak	0/80	0/92
10- Tapah	14/50	15/50
1- Teluk Anson	7/25	7/75
1- Trafalgar	1/30	1/40
1- Ulu Pandan	0/50	0/60
1- United Malacca	1/05	1/20

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Tel. address, Rectitude.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, on Thursday, 1st February 1916, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to
The General Managers,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916

NOTICES

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On and after the 1st of March 1916, the present Light at Cape Colles will be replaced by 5th Order Aca Light of the following—
Character—Flashing on second light followed by 5 seconds darkness making in all 10 flashes per minute.

This light shows bright to Eastward from N.N.W. to S.S.E. and red to Westward. Vessels are warned to keep in bright sector.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Harbour Master & Co.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1916.

NOTICE

The businesses of Architects and Civil Engineers carried on by COLBOURNE LITTLE & WOOD, of the style of THOMAS, ADAMS and WOOD, in Canton have amalgamated as from this date and will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned.

The new firm name will be LITTLE, ADAMS and WOOD and the business of the firm will be carried on at their offices in Hongkong and Canton as heretofore.

JOHN WILKIE,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

NOTICE

We have this day authorized Mr. P. W. A. WILKIE to sign our firm pro curation.

JOHN WILKIE & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Canton to Beaten, if Equalled,
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors



NOTICE

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-eighth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February 1916 at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915. The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday 20th January to Tuesday 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY 20th Jan. to TUESDAY 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand Dollars \$6 per centum Debenture Loan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company are about to pay off 200 Debentures of the Company.

The Debentures to be paid off will be decided by drawing; such drawing will take place at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday the 22nd day of January 1916 at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon.

Holders of debentures are invited to attend the drawing. Due Notice of the Debentures intended to be paid off will be given after the drawing in accordance with condition No. 2 endorsed on such debentures.

Dated this 13th day of January 1916.
By order of the Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

NOTICE

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming the British Section of the Kowloon Canton Railway have kindly offered to present a Cup for a Ladies Singles match play competition under handicap to be played over the Fan Ling course on days other than Saturdays Sundays and public holidays.

Entries should be sent in writing to the undersigned and will be received up to the 16th inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs, such as the Savoy, Claridge's, the Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park, Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

A NOTEWORTHY OFFER

of very telling

ONE DOLLAR VALUES

Available for the week ending the 22nd inst.

MAGNETIC ATTRACTIONS.

Two Pretty Pinafores Trimmed Lace and Tucks Worth from \$1.20 to \$1.40 the pair	Two for \$1.00
Girls Cambric Frocks. Neat Designs. Colours are fast. Give Best Wearing Result. Price from \$1.55 up.	Per Each \$1.00
Self Coloured Poplin Hats for Children, this Season's Goods.	Per Each \$1.00
Self Coloured Velvet Belts, Covered Buckles.	Four for \$1.00
LADIES NECKWEAR Selected Bargains. Two Fancy Collars, each Different Worth from \$1.20 to \$1.50 the pair.	Two for \$1.00
Men's Tan Cotton Socks in a Range of sizes	Four Pairs for \$1.00
NOVELS. A large Selection of Litho Covered Novels by Well Known Authors.	Five for \$1.00
White Cashmere Mufflers about 27 ins. Square with blue Back or Red Spots. Usual Price \$1.25	Per Each \$1.00
MEN'S SOFT DOUBLE COLLARS White Matte Collars	Five for \$1.00
MEN'S CASHMERE DOUBLE COLLARS Usual Price 45 cts. each	Four for \$1.00
White damask afternoon tea cloths with beautiful satin finish. Size 36 by 76 inches.	Each \$1.00
THE "KOWLOON" WRITING PAD Fine Ruled Bank Paper 100 sheets in each	Four for \$1.00
LACE CURTAINS 3 yards long. In Ecru only. Usual Price \$1.95	Per Pair \$1.00

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co. Ltd.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.
S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 17th January at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on 20th January at noon.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 26th January at 10 a.m.
No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 28th January 1916.

K. DOL,
Acting Agent
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

NOTICE

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Limited.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Limited,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH

ADMINISTRATION.

WIRELESS SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that the Administration's new WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION at FOCHOH was opened for general public correspondence with ships at sea on and from the 1st of January, 1916.

With regard to the handling of radiotelegrams the station is governed by the Rules of the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912 and the Service Regulations appertaining thereto.

The rates applicable to wireless messages may be obtained on application to the Telegraph Office.

The entire charge for wireless messages must be collected from the Senders.

For the convenience of Ship Stations the following information is supplied:—
Names: Fochoh
Nationality: Chinese
Geographical position:
Longitude: 119° 15' E.
Latitude: 25° 7' N.
Call Signal: XOW

Normal Range in 650 by day; Nautical miles: 120 by night.
Radiotelegraphic "Telefunken" System used with singing quenched spark transmitting system: 5 K. W. in the antenna.

Wave-lengths in metres: 600, 1200, 1600, 2100.

Nature of Service: Public radiotelegraphic service with Ship Stations & other Coast Stations in China.

Working hours (China 8 a.m. to Coast time 8 hours 10 p.m. East of Greenwich):
Coast Charges: per word Frs. 0.50.

N. B.—The promptest attention to call is ensured by the ships using a sending wave-length of 6.0 metres.

WONG TING CHAN,

Manager.

Canton.

COMMERCIAL.

Mining in Korea.

A Seoul dispatch to the Asahi reports the promulgation of a new Mining Law by which foreigners are prohibited from acquiring mining rights in Korea. The Law, however, recognises mining rights held by foreigners prior to the operation of the new regulation, and such rights may be freely transferred, as at present. The Seoul Press explains that foreign juridical persons recognised by Japanese law may obtain mining concessions, but not foreigners individually nor juridical persons not recognised by Japanese law.

Mining Rights in China.

In the revised mining ordinance in Korea mining rights are denied to foreigners. In the mining law hitherto in force, mining concessions were granted to foreigners and many foreigners have been engaged in mining enterprises in the peninsula by virtue of that law. The Seoul Press says the law was framed by the defunct Korean Government, and the Government-General has found it necessary to revise it, among the amendments introduced there being a provision excluding foreigners from mining concessions. In Europe and America, mining concessions are seldom granted to foreigners and in Japan foreigners are not allowed to acquire mining concessions. In view of these examples, it is deemed anomalous that in Korea alone foreigners should be entitled to mining concessions, so revision to the above-mentioned effect has been effected.

New Russian Import Duties.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the imposition of a tariff on imports into Russian Siberia hitherto duty free, says the Japan Chronicle, Japanese exporters of fruit, vegetables, and other produce memorialised the Government, praying that the Russian Government be approached with a request for the withdrawal of the new duties. It is now reported from Tsuruga that the Japanese Consulate in Vladivostok has received information from Baron Motono, the Japanese Ambassador in Petrograd, stating that negotiations for the postponement or withdrawal of the new import tariff have ended in failure. The Foreign Office in Tokyo is also in receipt of similar information from Petrograd, Japanese merchants, though they have abandoned the idea of securing the withdrawal of the new duties, now contemplate asking the Government to resume communications with Petrograd with the object of getting the tariff reduced.

A Suggestion for the Treasury.

The following suggestion, which is put forward by a Globe correspondent writing from the City under the initials S. M., is deserving of consideration on the part of the Treasury: "Having sold some American securities I am anxious to invest proceeds in a manner that will best benefit the country, and doubtless there are others in a similar position to myself. To buy War Loan would be of little or no use, may I, therefore, ask whether it would not be possible for the Government to accept money in sums of £100 and multiples of the same on deposit, at say 4 per cent. or 4½ per cent. interest, earmarked as payment in full for the next loan? Such a scheme would I am sure collect a large amount that would otherwise be invested elsewhere. In addition to this the Government would have no commission to pay, and there would be no rush in connection with this part of the issue, for when the date of issue once fixed all documents could be prepared in advance. The depositor would then get a cheque for interest on deposit and a fully-paid certificate in return for the payment made. I will anticipate a possible suggestion as to placing money on deposit with a bank, by pointing out that my plan would for many reasons be much simpler and carry the transaction through at once. As to price of issue, etc., we have been told that it will be as attractive, or more so than the last."

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Per Value Paid Up	1914 Highest	1914 Lowest	1915 Highest Since 14th May	1915 Lowest Since 14th May	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$810 b.	120,000	\$125	all	\$55	July.	700	Oct. \$45 x div. 790 c. div. {22 1/2% at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurance.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	415 b.	10,000	\$250	50	\$50	Dec.	305	Oct. 425 360 {Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	182 1/2 a.	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan. 180 160 {Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	912 1/2 a.	12,400	\$250	100	\$47 1/2	April	700	Oct. \$97 1/2 \$855 {Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$35 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$265	12,000	\$100	60	2 0	April	192 1/2	Jan. 270 225 {Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914.
Fire Insurance.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	153 1/2 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 162 130 \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	410 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April 420 385 \$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	116 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 114 45 \$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec. 23 19 {Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	Combined 180 sa. Navigation Co. {Deferred \$128 b. {60,000 \$5 } all 79 Jan. 50 Sept. 182 95 {6 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1914 & 9 p.c. on d.a. for year 1915. Interim of 6 p.c. on the combined a/c paid in London 29.12.15 quoted as div. in H.K. 1.12.15.							
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	87 1/2 a.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept. 90 1/2 x div. 82 1/2 x div. {Interim of 2 1/2 (Coupon No. 25) making 7 1/2 for 1915.
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	57 a.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov. 39 32 {150 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	139 a.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov. 134 111 \$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	37 a.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 46 27 1/2 \$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Administration	30 1/2	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec. 33 1/2 30 1/2 {Interim of 1 1/2 account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	135 a.	200,000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov. 4 314 1 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	27 1/2 a.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov. 32 1/2 25 1/2 b/c interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	35 1/2 a.	796,666	\$1	all	56 1/2		21 1/2	Nov. 41 37 1/2 1 1/2 interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	76 1/2 a.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov. 81 1/2 68 \$3.50 for year 1914
H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	\$82 1/2 old ex. 78 1/2 new	20,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 88 1/2 57 \$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60 b.	35,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec. 63 1/2 49 ex div. Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 1/2 b.	35,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2 80 Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	194 b.	13,000	\$100	100	128	July	120	Dec. 116 94 Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	108 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec. 116 112 {250 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co	104 b.	20,000	\$100	all	107 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 x div. 108 \$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Ephraim Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	36.80 b.	120,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2 610 45 cents for year 1914
E'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 b.	6,000	\$20	30	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb. 40 40 \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	107 b.	75,000	\$50	all	18	Dec.	89	Oct. 106 101 {Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	82 b.	12,000	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb. 82 70 \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	103 b.	10,000	\$100	all	103		103	100 \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	145 b.	20,000	\$50	all	118	July	125	May 180 135 Tls. 16 for year ending 31.12.15
Kung Yik	115 b.	75,000	\$10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar. 17 133 1/2 Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laon Kung Mow	71 b.	8,000	\$100	all	10	Feb.	70	Mar. 19 80 Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	192 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov. 105 50 {Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.								
Yangtze Paper Co.	15 b.	175,000	\$5	all	—		6 1/2	5 1/2 85 cents for 1914
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	104 1/2 b.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec. 10 10 6% for year ending 28.2.06
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.80 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April 4 1/4 4 1/4 70 cts. for 1914
Do. (Spec. shares)	— b.	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 10.10 8.00 \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	10 b.	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug. 34 31 60 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	329 b.	40,000	\$5	all	6	Jan.	5	Dec. 11 6.70 \$2.00 per share for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	10 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec. 11 6.70 Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	43 1/2 a.	60,000	\$70	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov. 45 39 Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	190 a.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec. 150 184
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	31 a.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr. 43 25
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 1/2 b.	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb. 5.90 4.80 {10% for 1914
Langkats.								
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June 10 9 {Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913
Do (New) 85 cts. b.	— b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec. 81 80 cts. {70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Philippines Ld.	4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—		4	4 None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—		5	5 \$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Papes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—		20	20 None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 1/2 a.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov. 3 1/2 3.00 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	16 a.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan. 18 15 {100. per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 85 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec. 6.90 x div. 6 1/2 x div. 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	5 1/2 a.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7 5 1/2 {50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec. 29 29 \$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 17 1/2 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$9.00 buy-ers.	Kempas (Straits) \$5 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$9.00 buyers.
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 8 buyers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$6 buy-ers.	Malaka Findas (Straits) \$2 1/4 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$16 1/2 buyers.
Linggis \$1	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$8 1/2 buyers.	Malakoffis (Straits) \$4 1/2 buyers.	New Serendah \$2.75 buyers.
Nordanals 19 1/2 buyers.			

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

G.

Des Vieux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO MON. JAN. 17, 1916.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS." THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 17th

T/T Selling 1/11 1/4	T/T Bombay 144 1/2	On Haiphong 3 1/4 prem.	Gold Leaf per oz. \$38.40
Demand 1/11 5/16	Demand Bombay 144 1/2	On Saigon 3	Sovereign \$10.30 nom.
30 d/s 1/11 3/8	T/T Calcutta 144	On Bangkok 79 1/2	Bar Silver ready 27
60 d/s 1/11 1/2	Demand Calcutta 144	4 m's L/C 2	forward 27
4 m/s 1/11 9/16	Demand Manila 92 3/4	6 m's L/C 2 1/8	
T/T Shanghai 74 1/2	T/T San Fco & N.Y. 46 1/8	30 d/s L/C 2 1/4	
Private 30 d/s sight 74 1/2	Demand New York 46 1/8	30 d/s Sney & M. 2 1/4	
T/T Singapore 82 1/2	T/T Java 105	30 d/s Ban Fco & N.Y. 47 1/2	
T/T Japan 91 1/2	T/T Macao 105	4 m's Marks 2.80	
T/T India 144 1/2	Demand Germany 2.69	4 m's France 2.80	
Demand India 144 1/2	T/T France 2.69	6 m's France 2.85	
	Demand Paris 2.85 7/8		

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES—
ROMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, Peking,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
Kobe, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$2,210,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,460,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July 1915

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, Port Arthur, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current "Current" deposits received for fixed period rates to be ascertained on application.
EISHI CNO, Manager
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7.00 AM to 10.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	7.00 AM to 10.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
10.00 AM to 12.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	10.00 AM to 12.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
12.00 PM to 2.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	12.00 PM to 2.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
2.00 PM to 4.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	2.00 PM to 4.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
4.00 PM to 6.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	4.00 PM to 6.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
6.00 PM to 8.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	6.00 PM to 8.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
8.00 PM to 10.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	8.00 PM to 10.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
10.00 PM to 12.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	10.00 PM to 12.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	12.00 AM to 1.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	1.00 AM to 2.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	2.00 AM to 3.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	3.00 AM to 4.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	4.00 AM to 5.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	5.00 AM to 6.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
6.00 AM to 7.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	6.00 AM to 7.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
7.00 AM to 8.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	7.00 AM to 8.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
8.00 AM to 9.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	8.00 AM to 9.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
9.00 AM to 10.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	9.00 AM to 10.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. Every 15 Min.	10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
11.00 AM to 12.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	11.00 AM to 12.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
12.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	12.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	1.00 PM to 2.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
2.00 PM to 3.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	2.00 PM to 3.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
3.00 PM to 4.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	3.00 PM to 4.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
5.00 PM to 6.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	5.00 PM to 6.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
6.00 PM to 7.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	6.00 PM to 7.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM. Every 15 Min.	7.00 PM to 8.00 PM

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from Page 8)

THE ITALIANS.

January 5, 5.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome gives detailed accounts of the fighting off Durazzo on December 29, and confirms the loss, already reported from several sources, of another enemy ship besides the *Lika Triglav*.

January 15, 6.40 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Rome a communique reports artillery actions at various points.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

January 14, 3.49 p.m.

A Vienna communique reports that Cetinje has been captured. January 14, 7.25 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest it is reported that Turco-Bulgarian troops have been sent to the Italian, Montenegrin and French fronts to replace Austrian and German troops that have been sent to Salonica and Bukovina.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

January 14, 5.15 p.m.

Viscount Bryce has received a telegram indicating the final destination of the manifest part of the Armenian nation. Fifteen hundred Sassur Armenians, who were famine-stricken, surrendered to the authorities, whereupon the Governor of Mush ordered the men to be massacred and the women and children to be drowned in the Euphrates.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

January 14, 5.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the communique contains nothing important except the dispersal by the French artillery of German troops on Meudon Hill.

January 15, 12.30 a.m.

The enemy's trenches at Givenchy have been heavily bombarded, the parapets being considerably damaged. The artillery was active on both sides about Kemmel and Hill No. 60. A re-victualing convoy was dispersed east of Vailly and there was some successful mining south-east of Berry-au-Bac. Heavy artillery destroyed a blockhouse in the Forges region.

GREETINGS TO RUSSIA.

January 14, 7.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd sends a New Year message Mr. Lloyd George sends "Warmest Greetings to our valiant Allies" and adds that "the time is soon coming when on both fronts we shall face the enemy under conditions of complete equality as regards munitions and with the numerical advantage on our side."

MALAYAN AIR FLEET.

January 14, 10.50 p.m.

Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has issued an appreciative communique with reference to the Aeroplane Fund raised in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. The money, he said, for the first ten aeroplanes had already been handed over to the War Office and the machines would be named the Malaya, and numbered one to ten. The communique, after mentioning that Mr. Alma Baker, of Kinta, the organizer of the fund, had himself given one of the machines, emphasises that subscriptions had come from representatives of all the nationalities in the Peninsula and that several of the aeroplanes had been given by Chinese.

KAISER'S SPEECH "UNSATISFYING."

January 14, 10.50 p.m.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* is disappointed at the "vagueness" of the passage in the Speech from the Throne with reference to Electoral Reform, and describes the whole speech as unsatisfying.

THE SINKING OF THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

January 14, 11.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta says that the experiences of the crew of the *Clan Macfarlane*, which was proceeding to Bombay, were terrible. The *Clan Macfarlane* left Malta on December 28 and was torpedoed without warning on the 30th. In a heavy sea the crew, numbering seventy-four, took to the boats. The submarine, which had hitherto not been seen, rose to the surface and asked Captain Swanston the nationality and name of the steamer, her tonnage, cargo and destination. She hastened the sinking of the steamer by gunfire and then disappeared. All the six boats were tied together and so they remained for three days battling with a mountainous sea on a ration of only half a biscuit and half a dipper of water twice a day. On January 2, owing to a very heavy sea, two of the boats parted from the others and were not seen again. The men were at first cheerful, but the exposure and hardship told on the *lascars*. On the 4th, the Captain's boat, in which already two men had died, broke loose, and drifted away. The remaining boats, half-filled with water and the occupants half dead from exposure and starvation, drifted helplessly for three more long days and nights, during which the sea never abated. One after another eleven more *lascars* died and the survivors, numbering only twenty-four, were in a state of utter collapse when picked up on the 7th after eight days of misery and agony.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK.

January 15, 1.00 a.m.

A Paris communique states that the French submarine, *Foucault*, sank an Austrian cruiser, of the *Novara* type, in the neighbourhood of Cattaro.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

January 15, 7.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Socialist, Herr Simons, in the Reichstag, attributed the shortage of foodstuffs to wrong measures taken by the Government, and said that the diminution in the bread ration was a serious disappointment to the working classes, and the increase in the potato price was a catastrophe.

POST OFFICE

Correspondence addressed for enemy subjects in China, South, French East, Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station—

Sado Maru Sardinia

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Cheonan, 19th Jan.

English, Sardinia, 19th Jan.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Hongkong—Per CHIPSHING, 17th Jan. 3 p.m.

Amoy—Per TAIWAN MARU, 17th Jan. 3 p.m.

Swatow & Hongkong—Per WAIHSING, 17th Jan. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard—Per CHONGVA, 18th Jan. 8 a.m.

Hohow & Haiphong—Per KEIJO M., 18th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-HONG, 18th Jan. 1 p.m.

Hongkong—Per DERWENT, 18th Jan. 1 p.m.

Swatow, Ningpo, Shanghai & N. China—Per TAIWAN MARU, 18th Jan. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 19th Jan. 5 a.m.

Straits, Borneo & India via Calcutta—Per HIOLEA, 19th Jan. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SARDINIA, 19th Jan. 5 p.m.

Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 24th Jan.

THURSDAY, 20th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow via Amoy & Taiwan—Per SOSHU M., 20th Jan. 7 a.m.

Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 20th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow & Belawan—Per S. JACOB, 20th Jan. 11 a.m.

Hohow & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 20th Jan. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG, 20th Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday 24th Jan.

FRIDAY, 21st Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 21st Jan. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 25th Jan.

Shanghai N. China, Japan and Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and 2 Kingdom via Canada, Eor ope via Siberia—Per CHINA, 25th Jan. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 25th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 25th Jan. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 29th Jan.

Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per PORTHOS, 29th Jan. 4 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

From 17th to 23rd Jan., 1916.

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20
Mon. 17	10.10	10.10	10.10
Tue. 18	10.10	10.10	10.10
Wed. 19	10.10	10.10	10.10
Thu. 20	10.10	10.10	10.10
Fri. 21	10.10	10.10	10.10
Sat. 22	10.10	10.10	10.10
Sun. 23	10.10	10.10	10.10

m morning, a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh Fried or Stewed
Finch Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble

by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House

Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kinsing, Br. ss. LBS. A. C. Kennedy, 16th Jan.—Fanchuan, 16th Jan. Gen.

J. M. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. ss. 17th Jan. Dyle, 17th Jan.—Port Palmer, 17th Jan. Gen.

Lime Stone—S. T. & Co.

Shantung, Br. ss. 17th Jan. Mastrat, 16th Jan.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Hongkong, Br. ss. 17th Jan. Mastrat, 16th Jan.—Hohow, 16th Jan. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Wingman, Br. ss. 17th Jan. T. H. Lahman, 16th Jan.—Wuhu, Rics—J. M. & Co.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. ss. 18th Jan. T. Fumoto, 16th Jan.—Dahy, Gen.—M. B. K.

Hupoh, Br. ss. 17th Jan. Scott, 16th Jan.—Bangkok, 17th Jan. Rics—B. & S.

Tymnack, Holland ss. 16th Jan. A. W. Lagar, 16th Jan.—Macassar, 16th Jan. Gen.—Order.

Awa Maru, Jap. ss. 16th Jan. K. Madu, 16th Jan.—Shanghai, 16th Jan. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Fushan, Jap. ss. 17th Jan. Westland, 17th Jan.—Shanghai, 17th Jan. Gen.—C. M. S. & Co.

Tongkai, Chik. ss. 16th Jan. Honda, 16th Jan.—Bangkok, 16th Jan. Rics—China.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. ss. 17th Jan. Yamakura, 16th Jan.—Wakamatsu, 16th Jan. Gen.—M. B. K.

Kwelin, Br. ss. 17th Jan. McGarty, 16th Jan.—Shanghai, 16th Jan. Gen.—B. & S.

Koshu Maru, Jap. ss. 17th Jan. Shimbotan, 17th Jan.—Wakamatsu, 17th Jan. Gen.—O. S. K.

DEPARTED.

Jan. 15.

Soehn Maru for Canton

Volcano for Tamsui via Swatow

Fujian Maru for Fuzhou

Giacca for Singapore via Amoy

Selma for Singapore via Swatow

Oleg for Quinhon via Hoilow

Yingchow for Canton

Sungang for Manila

Sado Maru for Swatow via Shanghai

Kwanang for Shanghai

Empire for Sydney

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Jan. 15.

Hanchang for Shanghai

Kachow for Shanghai

Tahai Maru for Dairen

Kaiko Maru for Tamsui via Swatow

American for K. C. Wan via Macao

Takang for Haiphong via Hoilow

Dairen for Canton

Aichi Maru for Hongkong

Ningpo for Haiphong via Swatow

Manapour for Saigon via Amoy

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in

Reservoirs on the 1st Jan., 1916.

CITY AND DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Tymnack—18th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—19th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—20th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—21st Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—22nd Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—23rd Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—24th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—25th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—26th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—27th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—28th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—29th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—30th Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—31st Jan. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—1st Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—2nd Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—3rd Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—4th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—5th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—6th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—7th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—8th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—9th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—10th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—11th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—12th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—13th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—14th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—15th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—16th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—17th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—18th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—19th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—20th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—21st Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—22nd Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—23rd Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—24th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—25th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—26th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—27th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—28th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—29th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—30th Feb. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—1st Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—2nd Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—3rd Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—4th Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—5th Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—6th Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—7th Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—8th Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—9th Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—10th Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—11th Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

Tymnack—12th Mar. Above 100 ft. Below 100 ft.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 10.50—The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. It is now central to the west of Shanghai.

The Japanese depression has passed to the east of Hokkaido.

The typhoon has lifted up.

Pressure is recovering over the Philippines, but has given way along the coast from Waihaiwei to Cape St. James.

Fresh monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock—N.E. to E. winds, moderate, fine.

2. Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, fresh.

3. South coast of China to—The same trend H.K. and Lancois as No. 1.

4. South coast of China to—The same trend H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

17th January, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wanchow 6a 29.43 nw 8

Ningpo 6a 29.41 nw 4

Hakodate 6a 29.39 nw 1

Tokio 6a 30.17 n 1

Kobe 6a 30.17 n 1

Nagasaki 6a 30.17 n 1

Kobe 6a 30.17 n 1

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